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FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

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THE MUSE.

THE ROSE AND THE TULIP.

A rose once near a tulip grew,
And balmy odours round it threw;
The petals of the one were rare,
And still the other's leaves as fair;
Or fairer hoply to the sight
Of many a young and thoughtless wight;
For where one felt the former's power,
Numbers admired the latter flower.

The rose, it sickened, drooped, and died—
As did the tulip by its side:
But that which flourished none so bright
Had lost all beauty, form, and light,
Whereas the "Queen of flowers" retained
A fragrance, though its time had waned
And won in death a lasting name,
When blighted was the tulip's fame!

And thus with worthless head and heart,
Man oft hath played the tulip's part;
Whilst merit, schooled to meet with foes,
Hath first unnoticed like the rose;
But mark the form that pleased the eye,
When death hath flung mere beauty by—
How void of virtues to the mind
That leaves a sad priceless void behind.

THE APRIL SHOWER.

Oh! swiftly the April-shower comes down
O'er hill and valley and snow-white town;
Swiftly it comes o'er the bright green meads,
With rain for the blossoms and scattered seeds,
And the weedy pools and the sprouting leaves
And the wash-tubs waiting beneath the eaves!

Darkening the air o'er the forest vast,
The large round drops are falling fast!
Merrily sweeping the flowers that blow
Mid the boughs above and the weeds below,
And bending the bushes and springing grain
On the hill side green and the distant plain.

It comes! it comes! I hear it ring
And tinkle upon the running spring.
Gracefully stirring the reeds that look
Pensive down on the meadow brook,
And dimpling the pools that darkly dyed,
Stand mid the grass by the highway side.

It comes like the pattering of angels' feet,
And the air of the forest grows fresh and sweet;
Softly and gently it glides away
From the setting light of the April day;
And dim in the smoky haze are seen
The waving tree and the mountains green.

It passes away with a pleasant sound,
And voices awake in the fields around;
There's a chirping of insects amid the grass,
And a singing of birds as the rain-drops pass,
While over the woods on the upland height
Burst forth in meek glory the evening light!

So passeth the terror of death away
From the good old man on his dying day;
And thus when bitterest tears are shed,
And the heavy hours are dark with dread,
Brightening the gloom of his evening sky
Shall the sunlight stream on his aching eye.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

We are indebted to the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, for a copy of a valuable pamphlet issued by the National Agricultural Society, on the mode of manufacturing sugar from Corn stalks. We present our readers with the most interesting part of the pamphlet, and bespeak for it a careful perusal, especially from our agricultural readers. If sugar can be made from the corn stalk in abundance as here represented, the subject is well worthy the attention of all interested in the prosperity of the western country.

MODE OF MANUFACTURING SUGAR FROM THE CORN STALK.

BY WILLIAM WEBB, OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

The most profitable application of labor is a desideratum too frequently overlooked or disregarded by those who attempt the introduction of new manufactures into a country. All calculations of advantage which is to result from the production of any article, must be made with due regard to this point, or practice will prove them to be erroneous.

Fully impressed with this truth, the most rigid examination is invited into every thing now offered, so that, as far as possible, we may arrive at a correct decision respecting the real value of the proposed manufacture.

In common with many others, I have felt considerable interest in the plan for extending the cultivation of sugar in temperate climates, and have made many experiments: first, upon the beet, and recently upon Maize or Indian Corn, in the hope of discovering some mode by which the desired end might be attained. The results from the latter plant have been extremely encouraging.—The manufacture of sugar from it compared with that from beet, offers many advantages. It is more simple, and less liable to failure. The machinery is less expensive, and the amount of fuel required is less by one half. The quantity of sugar produced on a given space of ground is greater, besides being of better quality.

An examination into the nature and productive powers of these two plants, will show that no other results could have been reasonably expected. It is a well established fact, that every variety of production found in plants is derived from the sap. It is also ascertained that the principal substance found in the sap or juice of many vegetables is sugar. Therefore, the amount of saccharine matter produced by any plant of this description, may be estimated from an analysis of the fruit, seed, &c., of such plant, when ripe.

The grain yielded by corn, and the seed from beet in the second summer of its growth are nothing more than this sap or juice, elaborated by the process of vegetation, and presented to our view in another form.

Now, as it is contrary in the economy of nature to suppose that there should be any loss of nutritive matter in this change of sap into seed or grain, does it not follow that there must be the same difference in the quantity of sugar produced by the two plants as there is between the nutritive properties of beet seed and corn?

The juice of the Maize contains sugar, acid, and a gummy mucilaginous matter that forms the scum. From the experiment of Gay Lussac, Thenard, Kirchoff, and others, it appears that starch, sugar and gum are extremely similar in composition, and may be as readily converted into each other, by chemical process, as they are by the operations of nature. For example: starch is converted into sugar of greater weight than the starch made use of. This result goes to show that every pound of starch found in the seed of a plant, has required for its production at least one pound of sugar in the form of sap. If it be objected that this deduction is too theoretical to be admitted, it may be answered that experiment, so far as it has gone, has fully attested its correctness.

The raw juice of Maize, when cultivated for sugar, marks 10° on the saccharometer, while the average of cane juice (as I am informed) is not higher than 8°, and and beet juice not over 3. From 9 3-4 qts. (dry measure) of the former, I have obtained 4 pounds 6 ounces of syrup, concentrated to the point suitable for crystalization. The proportion of crystalizable sugar appears to be larger than is obtained from cane juice in Louisiana. This is accounted for by the fact, that our climate ripens corn perfectly, while, it but rarely if ever happens that cane is fully matured. In some cases the syrup has crystalized so completely, that less than one sixth part of molasses remained. This however, only happened after it had stood from one to two months. There is reason to believe that if the plant were fully ripe, and the process of manufacture perfectly performed, that the syrup might be entirely crystalized without forming any molasses.—This perfection in the manufacture cannot however be attained with the ordinary appartus. Without any other means for pressing out the juice than a small hand-mill, it is impossible to say how great a quantity of sugar may be produced on an acre. The experiments have been directed more to ascertain the saccharine quality of the corn stalk, than the amount a given quantity of land will produce; but the calculations made from trials on a small scale, leave no room to doubt that the quantity of sugar will be from 800 to 1,000 pounds.

This amount will not appear unreasonable, when it is considered that the juice of corn is as rich as that of cane, and the weight of green produce at least equal. Mr. Ellsworth, in one of his publications, states as the result of actual weighing and measuring, that corn sown broadcast yielded five pounds of green stalks per square foot; this is at the rate of 108 1-2 tons to the acre.

My attention was first directed to Maize as a material for sugar, by observing that in some stalks the juice was extremely sweet while in others it was weak and watery.—On examination it appeared, that the latter had borne large and perfect ears of grain, while on the former, these were either small in size, or entirely wanting. The natural conclusion from this observation was, that if the ears were taken off in their embryo state, the whole quantity of saccharine matter produced by the process of vegetation, would be preserved in the stalk, from which it might be extracted when the plant was matured.—But the idea occurred too late in the season to test it by experiment. A few stalks however were found, which from some cause, had borne no grain; these were bruised with a mallet, and the juice extracted by a lever press. Some lime was then added, and the decoction, evaporation, &c., began and finished in a single vessel. By these simple means, sugar of fair quality was produced, which was sent to the horticultural exhibition of our society in 1840.

I have since been informed, through Mr. Ellsworth, that M. Pallas of France had discovered in 1839, that the saccharine properties of Maize were increased by merely taking off the ear in its embryo state.—An experiment, however, which I instituted to determine the value of this plan, resulted in disappointment; the quantity of sugar produced was not large enough to render it an object. The reasons of this failure will be sufficiently obvious on stating the circumstances. It was found that taking the ear off a large stalk, such as is produced by the common mode of cultivation, inflicted a considerable wound upon the plant, which injured its health, and of course lessened its productive power. It was also found that the natural disposition to form grain was so strong, that several successive ears were thrown out, by which labor was increased, and the injuries of the plant multiplied.—Lastly, it appeared, that the juice yielded from these plants contained a considerable portion of foreign substance, not favorable to the object in view. Yet under all these disadvantages, from one hundred to two hundred pounds of sugar per acre may be obtained.

The manifest objections detailed above, suggested another mode of cultivation, to be employed in combination with the one first proposed; it consists simply in raising a greater number of plants on the same space of ground. By this plan, all the unfavorable results above mentioned were obviated; a much larger quantity of sugar was produced, and of better quality.

The juice produced by this mode of cultivation is remarkably pure and agreeable to the taste. Samples of the sugar yielded by it are now in the Patent Office, with a small hand-mill by which the stalks were crushed. Some of the same kind was exhibited to our Agricultural Society in October, 1841, accompanied with an answer to an invitation from its President Dr. J. W. Thompson, to explain the mode of culture, and process of manufacturing the sugar.

The molasses, after standing as before mentioned, from one to two months, became filled with small crystals, which, on being drained, exhibited a peculiar kind of sugar; the grain is small, and somewhat inferior in appearance, but still it is as sweet and agreeable to the taste as can be desired. A small sample of this sugar I have brought for your inspection. This product from what was thought to be molasses, is a new and unexpected discovery, and discloses an important fact in the investigation of this subject. It shows the superior degree of perfection attained by the corn plant compared with the cane in any part of the union. It is generally understood that the latter cannot be fully matured in any except a tropical climate, and the proportion of molasses obtained from any plant, is greater or less according to the immaturity or perfection of its growth.

The sweetness of the corn stalk is a matter of universal observation; our forefathers, in the revolutionary struggle, resorted to it as a means to furnish a substitute for West India sugar. The expressed the juice, and exerted their ingenuity in efforts to bring it to a crystalized state, but we have no account of any successful operation of the kind. In fact the bitter and nauseous properties contained in the joints of large stalks, render the whole amount of juice from them fit only to produce an inferior kind of molasses. I found on experiment, that by cutting out the joints and crushing the remaining part of the stalk, that sugar might be made, but still of an inferior quality. The molasses, of which there was a large proportion, was bitter and disagreeable. From one to two feet of the lower part of these stalks was full of juice, but the balance as it approached the top, became dryer, and afforded but little. From the foregoing experiments we see, that in order to obtain the purest juice, and in the greatest quantity, we must adopt a mode of cultivation, which will prevent the large and luxuriant growth of the stalk.

As we are only upon the threshold of this inquiry, many other improvements may be expected in the mode of operation; for example it may be that cutting off the tassel as soon as it appears on the plant, will prevent the formation of grain, and prove a preferable means for affecting that object.

On the whole, there appears ample encouragement for perseverance; every step in the investigation has increased the probabilities of success—no evidence having been discovered why it should not succeed as well, if not better, on a large scale, than it has done on a small one. In the first place, it has been satisfactorily proved, that sugar of excellent quality, suitable for common use without refining, may be made from the stalk of Maize. 2d, That the juice of this plant when cultivated in a certain manner, contains saccharine matter remarkably free from foreign substances. 3 d, The quantity of this juice, (even supposing we had had no other evidence about it) is sufficiently demonstrated by the great amount of nutritive grain which it produces in the natural course of vegetation.

It is needless to expatiate on the east advantages which would result from the introduction of this manufacture in our country. Grain is produced in the West, in such overflowing abundance, that the markets become glutted, and inducements are offered to employ the surplus produce in distillation. This business is now becoming disreputable. The happy conviction is spreading rapidly, that the use of alcohol as a beverage, instead of conducing to health and strength, is the surest means of destroying both.—Some other production, therefore, will be required, in which the powers of our soil may be profitably employed. This, it is hoped, will be found in the business now proposed. Instead of distilleries, converting food into poison, we may have sugar houses, manufacturing at our doors an article in universal demand, not merely useful, but necessary; furnishing as it does one of the most simple, natural, and nutritious varieties of human sustenance, found in the whole range of vegetable production. It is said that the general use of sugar in Europe, has had the effect to extinguish the scurvy, and many other diseases formerly epidemical.

The time of the crop in the sugar island, (says Edwards,) is a season of gladness and festivity to man and beast. The meagre and sickly among the negroes exhibit a surprising alteration in a few weeks after the mill is set in action. But though the use of sugar is attended with all these agreeable effects, there is no agricultural production furnished at so great a sacrifice of human life. The reasons of this mortality may be found in the climate, and the peculiar situations in which cane is cultivated. How much then will be taken off the load of human suffering, if this article can be produced in more temperate and healthful regions! The wide prairies, and fertile alluvial valleys of the west offer an ample field, rich with all the elements of success.

A glance at the history of the sugar manufacture, will render it evident that, whether our project is destined to succeed or not, something of the kind must, of necessity, ere long be introduced.

The cane was first planted in the Island of Barbadoes about the year 1642. On comparing the accounts given by Ligion, who lived at that time, with the average of others one hundred and fifty years afterwards, it appears that the cultivation of a given quantity of land in canes, required, at the latter period, more than three times the number of slaves found necessary at the former. The amount of crop, at the same time, was much diminished. It is believed that this progressive increase of labor, and decrease in produce, has occurred in every situation where the cultivation of sugar is carried on under the same system. This being the case, it requires no gift of prophecy to discover that the constantly increasing demand for this article cannot continue long to be supplied from the same sources.

An expectation is entertained by many, that a greater amount of exports will be furnished from the West Indies in consequence of emancipation; but they will probably be disappointed. The system of forcing human labor beyond the point of endurance, though unfortunately common in many parts of the world, has no where been carried to a greater extent than in those Islands. It was commenced by the Spaniards, shortly after their discovery, and continued with unrelenting severity, until the native population, which was originally large had dwindled to nothing. It has been continued since upon the negro race, and the same result has only been prevented by successive importations from Africa. But as the slave trade is now generally condemned by civilized nations, a supply of laborers from that source cannot be expected. The effect of emancipation in the West Indies will be to render manual labor more moderate and the exports less. For, although the produce of the Islands may be increased by a more judicious application of labor and capital, it may be expected that the domestic consumption will be extended, by the increased ability of the free laborers to purchase the staple for their own use.

The amount of exertion which can be sustained under a tropical sun, without injury to health, is very small. On this subject Dickson remarks—"That it is part of the Creator's works is his beneficent economy more admirable, than in providing the inhabitants of hot regions with food, clothing, and shelter, at a comparatively trifling expense of labor. Had the same severe and incessant toil been necessary for subsistence in hot, as in temperate climates, the torrid zone could never have been inhabited."

It may be doubted whether a tropical country can ever furnish a great amount of exports, except through the means of compulsory labor. It appears then highly probable, that if the inhabitants of temperate countries wish to continue the use of sugar, they must find some means to produce it for themselves. The Beet appears to succeed well in Europe, and the manufacture from it is extending rapidly; but there is no hazard in making the assertion that Indian corn is far better adapted to our purpose.

The following mode of cultivating the plant, and making the sugar, is the best that can now be offered.

The kind of soil best adapted to corn is so well understood, that no directions on this point are necessary, except that it should be rich, the richer the better; if not naturally fertile, manure must be applied either ploughed in or spread upon the surface, or used both says, according to the ability of the owner. Nothing can form a better preparation for the crop, than a clover sod well turned under, and harrowed fine immediately before planting.

Select for seed the largest and best ears of any variety of corn not disposed to throw up suckers, or spread out in branches; that kind must productive in the neighborhood, will be generally the one best adapted to the purpose. The planting should be done with a drilling machine. One man with a pair of horses, and an instrument of this kind, will plant and cover, in the most perfect manner, from ten to twelve acres in a day. The rows (if practicable, let them run north and south) two and a half feet apart, and the seed dropped sufficiently thick in the row to insure a plant every two or three inches.

A large harrow made with teeth arranged so as not to injure the corn, may be used to advantage soon after it is up. The after culture is performed with a cultivator, and here will be perceived one of the great advantages of drilling; the plants all growing in lines, perfectly regular and straight with each other the horse has ceased the earth and cuts up the weeds close by every one, so that no hand-hoeing will be required in any part of the cultivation.

"It is a part of the system of cane planting in Louisiana, to raise as full a stand of cane upon the ground as possible; experience having proved that the most sugar is obtained from the land in this way." As far as my experience has gone, the same thing is true of corn. This point must therefore be attended to, and the deficiencies, if any occur, made up by timely replanting.

The next operation is taking off the ears. Many stalks will not produce any, but wherever they appear, they must be removed.—It is not best to undertake this work too early, as when the ears first appear, they are tender, and cannot be taken off without breaking, which increases the trouble. Any time before the formation of grain upon them will be soon enough.

Nothing more is necessary to be done until the crop is ready to cut for grinding. In our latitude, the cutting may commence, with the earlier varieties, about the middle of August. The later kinds will be ripe in September, and continue in season until cut off by frost. The stalks should be topped and bladed while standing in the field. They are then cut, tied in bundles, and taken to the mill. The tops and blades, when properly cured, make excellent fodder, rather better, it is believed, than any hitherto used; and the residuum, after passing the rollers, may easily be dried & used in the same way; another advantage over the cane, which, after the juice is expressed, is usually burned.

The mills should be made on the same general principle employed in constructing those intended for grinding cane. An important difference, however, will be found both in the original cost, and in the expense of working them.—Judging from the comparative hardness of cane and corn stalk, it is believed that one-fourth part of the strength necessary in the construction of a cane mill, will be amply sufficient for corn; and less than one-fourth part of the power will move it with the same velocity. It may be made with three upright wooden rollers from twenty to forty inches in length, turned so as to run true, and fitted into a strong frame work, consisting of two horizontal pieces sustained by uprights. These pieces are mortised to admit wedges on each side the pivots of the two outside rollers, by which their distances from the middle one may be regulated. The power is applied to the middle roller, and the others are moved from it by means of cogs. In grinding, the stalks pass through on the right side of the middle cylinder, and come in contact with a piece of frame work called the dumb returner, which directs them backwards to that they pass through the rollers again on the opposite side of the middle one. The modern improved machine is made entirely of iron; three horizontal rollers arranged in a triangular form, one above and two below, the cane or stalk passes directly through, receiving two pressures before it escapes. The lower cylinders are contained in a small cistern which receives the juice. The latter machine is the most complete the former the least expensive. These mills may be moved by cattle, but for large operations, steam or water power is preferable.—When the vertical cylinders are turned by cattle, the axis of the middle one has long levers fixed across it, extending from ten to fifteen feet from the centre. To render the arms firm, the axis of this roller is carried up to a considerable height, and oblique braces of wood by which the oxen or horses draw, are extended from the top of the vertical axis, to the extremities of each of the arms. When horizontal cylinders are propelled by animal power, the upper roller is turned by cogs at one end, which are caught by cogs on a vertical shaft. It is said that in the West Indies, the purest cane juice will ferment in twenty minutes after it enters the receiver. Corn juice has been kept for one hour before boiling, without any apparent injury resulting; but so much delay is not desirable, as it may be attended with bad effects.

The process which has been employed in the manufacture of Maize sugar, is as follows: The juice, after coming from the mill, stood for a short time to deposite some of its coarser impurities; it was then poured off, and passed through a flannel strainer, in order to get rid of such matters as could be separated in this way.—Lime water, called milk of lime, was then added in the proportion of one or two table spoonfuls to the gallon. It is said by sugar manufacturers, that knowledge on this point can only be acquired by experience; but I have never failed in making sugar from employing too much or too little of the lime. A certain portion of this substance, however, is an indispensably necessary and more or less than this will be injurious; but no precise directions can be given about it. The juice was then placed over the fire, and brought nearly to the boiling point, when it was carefully skimmed, taking care to complete this operation before ebullition commenced. It was then boiled down rapidly, removing the scum as it rose. The juice was examined from time to time, and if there was an appearance of granular particles which would not rise to the surface, it was again passed through a flannel strainer.—In judging when the syrup was sufficiently boiled, a portion was taken between the thumb and finger, and if when moderately cool, a thread half an inch long could be drawn, it was considered to be done, and was poured into broad shallow vessels to crystalize. In some cases crystalization commenced in twelve hours; in others, not till after several days; and in no case was this process so far completed as to allow the sugar to be drained in less than three weeks from the time of boiling. The reason why so great a length of time was required, I have not yet been able to discover. There is no doubt but that an improved process of manufacture will cause it to granulate as quickly as any other.

☞ OIL FROM LARD.—The use of oil from lard is fast becoming common in some of the Western States, both on the score of economy and its freedom from smoke when burning. Eight pounds of lard equal in weight one gallon of sperm oil. The whole of this is converted into oil and stearine, from the latter of which candles are made equal to those manufactured from spermaceti.—When lard is six cents per pound, a gallon of oil can be afforded for fifty cents, and the candles from the stearine will sell for twenty-five to thirty cents per pound. This discovery is highly important to the population of the west, and will, in a measure, do away with whale oil, save for manufacturing purposes.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

The Disastrous Adventure
OF A BAND OF INDIAN WARRIORS.

BY DOUYENTATE.

There were days, in America, when the red men of the then unbroken forest, would make frequent incursions from the northwest, to the Mississippi river, a distance of some eight hundred miles southwest, for the purpose of assuaging their thirst after their enemy's blood. Actuated by the fiercest revenge, when invading their enemy's territory, they killed and scalped all within reach of the tomahawk and knife.

The two parties of this savage warfare were Cherokees and Wyandott Indians.—The war originated from some offence or injury inflicted, time immemorial upon the latter by the former. It has been supposed that the dispute arose from a slippery foundation of claims, by both tribes, to some hunting grounds—a source of strife common among Indian tribes. Such, was the nature of the enmity then existing between the two nations, when a band of twenty Wyandott warriors, who had made an attack on the habitations of their enemies, were pursued by a party of Cherokees, as they were making a hasty retreat. The evening shades overtook them, as they came to a river, on the bluff of which they intended to encamp.

"My friends, he on your guard!—do not let sleep overcome you; our enemy is yet in pursuit of us—dangerous to our situation!" exclaimed Soo-daw-saw-wat, as his companions were pulling off their moccasins, seemingly preparing for a good night's sleep, around a small fire; but they did not seem to heed his admonition, more than the idle wind that moaned as it passed through the branches of the lofty oaks over their drowsy heads. Unconscious of the awful fate that awaited them, they were about to give way to a sound sleep, when they were suddenly disturbed by the howling of a wolf. "Hark!" exclaimed Soo-daw-saw-wat, with an authoritative tone, "did I not tell you, that our enemy was near? This howling sounds like the voice of a human being!" Scarce had he uttered these words when the wolf mouth of them was answered by the barking of a fox, in a westerly direction; in the north, the quacking of a duck; east, the hooting of an owl. "Now my friends," continued Soo-daw-saw-wat, "we are completely surrounded! I have heard it said, by some of our old chiefs, that such as we have now heard, is the signal used by the Cherokees when surrounding their enemy. The first division that approaches within sight of the fire, gives notice to the others to halt when seeing the enemy's fire and wait until just before the dawn of day, and then advance to the attack. Their usual time to make the onset will soon roll round; keep awake my friends! we may escape." But his friends seemed to entertain some doubts as to the possibility of the enemy being so near—and concluded by saying that they were out of their reach. Being wearied by constant marches, they were soon buried in slumber; all fell asleep, except our hero, who sat smoking his pipe, ruminating in silence on their dangerous situation; now and then resting himself in a recumbent posture, looking around him, for as his eyes could penetrate into the stilly darkness; from which, at every moment, might burst forth upon them, the most dreadful calamity! All was silence; nothing disturbed the still quiet of nature, save "the sound of the running stream." The moon, with her unfilled horns, had left the starry vault, and disappeared in the west. The silence continued, until the sonorous hooting of an owl, perched on some limb, broke the monotony, as if announcing the near approach of the enemy, when Soo-daw-saw-wat heard the rustling of dry leaves, which the autumnal frosts had already blasted and strewed over the ground; "It is the footsteps of the enemy," said he, and in an instant was on his feet, thrust his tomahawk in his belt and seized his bow and arrows. Scarce had he commenced to arouse his sleeping friends, when the air was rent with the savage yells of the enemy; he had scarcely time to creep over the bank of the River unnoticed, when they rushed upon his companions with the vindictiveness of demons. A shower of arrows awakened the devoted sleepers, and ere they could seize their arms, the tomahawks of their ruthless enemies were buried in their brains! In the mean time, our hero in "perdu" took deliberate aim in shooting at the enemy, and distinctly saw three of them fall dead. He would have continued; but his quiver was emptied. His companions were all massacred! No alternative was left him; he betook himself to flight, and told his nation of the DISASTROUS ADVENTURE.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

FLOGGING AN EDITOR.

About twenty years ago, when a certain Western State, (which we shall not name,) was a territory, and with but few inhabitants, a young lawyer from one of the older States emigrated thither, and settled in the town of K. He succeeded admirably in his profession, and rose rapidly in popular favor. He had been there nearly two years, when he induced a printer to come out, and print for him a weekly paper, of which he was the editor and proprietor. Squire S. was much pleased for a while with editing a paper.—He was a man very small stature, but he used the editorial WE as frequently as if there were a dozen of him, and such as big as Daniel Lambert, or the Kentucky Giant.

Strange to say, there were at that time, men in office who were not a particle more in mind than they should be; a thing which probably never happened before, and never will again. Squire S. felt the patriotism of a son of '76, and poured out grape shot and canister against public abuses. This soon stirred a hornet's nest about his ears, but as there was no other paper in the territory, there was no reply, and he enjoyed his warlike propensities in perfect security.

At length he published an article more severe and cutting against malfeasance in office, than any that had preceded it. In fact though pointed at no one individual in particular, it was a *scorcher!*

Some three or four days afterwards, he was sitting alone in his editorial office, which was about a quarter of a mile from the printing establishment, his pen was busy with a paragraph, when his door was opened without much ceremony, and in stalked a man full six feet in his stockings. He asked, are you S. the editor of this paper? Thinking he had found a new patron, the little man with one of his blandest smiles, answered in the affirmative. The stranger deliberately drew the last number of the paper from his pocket, and pointing to the article against rogues in office, told the affrighted editor that it was intended for him. It was in vain that S. protested that he had never heard of him before. The wrath of his visitor rose to fever heat, and from being so long restrained, boiled over with double fury. He gave the editor his choice, either to publish a very humble recantation, or *take a flogging on the spot!* Either alternative was wormwood but what could he do! The enraged office-holder was twice the size, and at one blow could qualify him for an ordinary notice.—He agreed to retract, and as his visitor insisted upon writing it himself, he sat down to the task. Squire S. made an excuse to walk to the printing office, with a promise that he would be back in season to sign it as soon as it was finished.

S. had gone hardly fifteen rods when he encountered a man who enquired where Squire S. office was, and if he was at home. Suspecting that he, too, was on the same errand as the other visitor, he pointed to the office, and told him he would find the editor within, writing a most abusive article against office holders. This was enough. The eyes of the new comer flashed fire. He rushed into the office and assailed the astonished editor with the epithets; "liar," "scoundrel," "coward," and told him he would teach him what to write. The gentleman supposing it was some bully sent there by the editor, sprang to his feet and a fight ensued, that beat the Kilkenny cats all hollow. The table was upset and smashed into kindling wood—the contents of a large jug of ink stood in puddles on the floor—the chairs had their legs and backs broken beyond the skill of surgery to cure them. This seemed only to inspire the combatants with the greater fury. Blow followed blow, with the rapidity of lightning, and the force of a sledge hammer. First one was kicking on the floor and then the other—each taking in turn, pretty equally. The ink on the floor found its way to their faces, till both of them cut the most ludicrous figure imaginable. The noise and uproar was tremendous. The neighbors ran to the door and exclaimed with astonishment, that two negroes were fighting in Squire S's. office. None dare separate them. At length completely exhausted, and pounded to a jelly, they ceased fighting. The circumstances of the case became known, and the next day, hardly able to sit on horseback, their heads bound up, they started homeward, convinced that they had obtained very little satisfaction from their attempt to *flog an editor.*

☞ March weather has come in April.

A Bloody Affray—two men killed—four dangerously wounded.—An affair took place in Macon, Georgia, on the night of the 23d March, which resulted in the death of two individuals, and the wounding of four others. It appears that some difficulty having occurred between a constable named Dukes, and a man named Summers, some time previous, a fresh quarrel took place on the afternoon of the affray. About 9 o'clock as Dukes was standing on the side-walk, at a shop near Summers', he was assailed by Summers with abusive language, and dared to come where he was. Dukes armed himself with a gun, and went towards him—he had no sooner reached the shop than the firing commenced. It is uncertain which fired first, Dukes' gun went off, the ball passing through the facing of the door into the shop and through the counter. One man in the shop, named Thomas Kanon, was badly wounded in the hip, whether from Dukes' gun or from one inside, is not certainly known; its the precise situation in which he stood has not been ascertained. Two guns, some say three, were fired from the shop by H. Summers and others. Dukes received a full charge of buck shot in his breast and arms, and his recovery is thought doubtful. A very respectable mechanic, named M. E. Hebbard, who was standing in a door near by, received three balls, one in his breast, and died instantly. A man who was passing at the time, by the name of Sweeny, it is said received a charge in the abdomen, and has since died. Two others, named John Welch and ——— Hostet, were also dangerously wounded. No one was with Dukes. The others who were killed and wounded had no participation in the affray. The two Summerses, Henry and Peter, were arrested and committed to jail for trial.

The Amistad negroes have reached the coast of Africa, and met their Mendian friends. The murderer *Cinque*, who was so petted by the people of this country, and nearly all the rest of the negroes, acted very much as was to have been expected of them. When they "got home," they went into all their old antics—that is, say the accounts, "their conduct has not been so good as the Missionaries had hoped, particularly in abstaining from their old licentious habits."—All very right—at least all very much as was to be expected. The scoundrel who had been a slave trader all his life, and became a murderer after he had himself been made a slave, was carried through this country as a hero, exhibited as a speaker and flip flopper by his Abolition agents—money collected for his use, a monstrous amount of sympathy expended in his behalf, a purse made up to carry him home; and now, we venture to say what we have already said, he will go into his old traffic.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

THE MURDERER DISCHARGED.—Our readers will not have forgotten the murder of N. Arndt, in the Council Chamber of Wisconsin, by a brother member, James R Vineyard. We learn now from the Miners' Free Press, that the murderer has been discharged on bail—Judge Dunn, before whom the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was tried having decided to hold Vineyard to bail in the sum of $20,000—ten thousand as principal and ten thousand as surety. The Judge, it appears, considers that a man who arms himself with a deadly weapon, provokes an assault, and then shoots down his antagonist, only commits an act of homicide! Such decisions may suit the atmosphere of Wisconsin but we doubt whether they will benefit the character of the Territory in other regions.

It is but just, however, to say, that the paper from which we take this decision, the Miners' Free Press, is open and bold in its denunciation of such justice.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.—A parcel of abolitionists at Cincinnati lately stole a negro from his master, while the latter was on board a steamboat. They buried him from place to place, at last leaving him a short distance in the country, locking him up.—They had changed his clothes for a finer suit. When all was still, the negro made his escape, and after considerable hunting, found the steamboat and his master, to whom he related the circumstances, and congratulated himself upon the improvement in his wardrobe. The white niggers kept dark.

State Sentinel.

CHEMISTRY.—When butter is to be made, if a little old butter be put into the cream, the butter will come from much less churning. When soap is to be made, if a little old soap be put into the lye and grease, the soap will be made with considerable less boiling.

Farmer and Gardener.

LIVING AND ORNAMENTAL FENCES.—At a recent meeting of the Botanical Society of London, Mr. D. Cooper gave an account of a new living fence, formed by planting young trees in a slanting position, every two leaning the opposite way, so that they will cross each other, and then at the parts which come in contact, take off from each a piece of bark and tie close together, covering the part with clay. This grafts each tree into his neighbor, and forms in a few years a living fence, with diamond-shaped openings. The plan is an excellent one for ornamental fences.

A certain cure for Hydrophobia, or canine madness if taken before the paroxisms commence.—Take a tablespoon full of Alecampaign root (pulverized;) one teaspoon full of Gum Arabic (pulverized;) put them in one pint of new milk, and reduce it by evaporation to one half of that quantity; then strain and drink it in the morning at least five hours before eating. This dose is to be taken three mornings in succession, omitting three in like manner until nine doses are taken.

N. B. Abstain from high seasoned food, and be careful of exposure in the sun.

NOT BAD.—A green, good natured, upcountry Jonathan, who said every thing drily, "got things fixed" and struck up a bargain for matrimony; having no particular regard for ceremonies, the parties agreed to employ a green horn country justice to put on the tackling.—He commenced the ceremony by remarking that "it was customary on such occasions to commence with prayer, but he believed he would omit that." After tying the knot, he said it was customary to give the married couple some advice, but he believed, he would omit that, as it was customary to kiss the bride, but he believed that he would omit that." The ceremony being ended, Jonathan took the "Squire by the button-hole, and clapping his finger on his nose, said "Squire, it is custom'ary to give the magistrate five dollars—but I believe I'll omit that."—*Balt. Trans.*

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EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
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THE MUSE.

THE ROSE AND THE TULIP.

A rose once near a tulip grew,
And balmy odours round it threw:
The petals of the one were rare,
And still the other's leaves as fair;
Or furrer haply to the sight
Of many a young and thoughtless wight;
For where one felt the former's power,
Numbers admired the latter flower.

The rose, it sickened, drooped, and died—
As did the tulip by its side:
But that which flourished once so bright
Had lost all beauty, form, and light.
Whereas the "Queen of flowers" retained
A fragrance, though its tints had waned
And won in death a lasting name,
When blighted was the tulip's fame!

And thus with worthless head and heart,
Man oft hath played the tulip's part;
Whilst merit, schooled to meet with foes,
Hath lived unnoticed like the rose;
But mark the form that pleased the eye,
When death hath flung mere beauty by—
How void of virtue, to the mind
That leaves a me priceless worth behind.

THE APRIL SHOWER.

Oh! swiftly the April-shower comes down
O'er hill and valley and snow-white town;
Swiftly it comes o'er the bright green meads,
With rain for the blossoms and scattered seeds,
And the weedy pools and the sprouting leaves
And the wash-tubs waiting beneath the eaves!

Darkening the air o'er the forest vast,
The large round drops are falling fast!
Merrily swinging the flowers that blow
Mid the boughs above and the weeds below,
And bending the bushes and springing grain
On the hill side green and the distant plain.

It comes! it comes! I hear it ring
And tinkle upon the running spring,
Gracefully stirring the reeds that look
It clusters down on the meadow brook,
And dimpling the pools that darkly dyed,
Stand mid the grass by the highway side.

It comes like the pattering of angels' feet,
And the air of the forest grows fresh and sweet;
Softly and gently it glides away
From the setting light of the April day;
And dim in the smoky haze are seen
The waving tree and the mountains green.

It passes away with a pleasant sound,
And voices awake in the fields around;
There's a chirping of insects amid the grass,
And a singing of birds as the rain-drops pass,
While over the woods on the upland height
Burst forth in meek glory the evening light!

So passeth the terror of death away
From the good old man on his dying day;
And thus when bitterest tears are shed,
And the heavy hours are dark with dread,
Brightening the gloom of his evening sky
Shall the sunlight stream on his aching eye.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

We are indebted to the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, for a copy of a valuable pamphlet issued by the National Agricultural Society, on the mode of manufacturing sugar from Corn stalks. We present our readers with the most interesting part of the pamphlet, and bespeak for it a careful perusal, especially from our agricultural readers. If sugar can be made from the corn stalk as abundantly as here represented, the subject is well worthy the attention of all interested in the prosperity of the western country.

MODE OF MANUFACTURING SUGAR FROM THE CORN STALK.

BY WILLIAM WEBB, OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

The most profitable application of labor is a desideratum too frequently overlooked or disregarded by those who attempt the introduction of new manufactures into a country. All calculations of advantage which is to result from the production of any article, must be made with due regard to this point, or practice will prove them to be erroneous.

Fully impressed with this truth, the most rigid examination is invited into every thing now offered, so that, as far as possible, we may arrive at a correct decision respecting the real value of the proposed manufacture.

In common with many others, I have felt considerable interest in the plan for extending the cultivation of sugar in temperate climates, and have made many experiments: first, upon the beet, and recently upon Maize or Indian Corn, in the hope of discovering some mode by which the desired end might be attained. The results from the latter plant have been extremely encouraging.—The manufacture of sugar from it compared with that from beet, offers many advantages. It is more simple, and less liable to failure. The machinery is less expensive, and the amount of fuel required is less by one half. The quantity of sugar produced on a given space of ground is greater, besides being of better quality.

An examination into the nature and productive powers of these two plants, will show that no other results could have been reasonably expected. It is a well established fact, that every variety of production found in plants is derived from the sap. It is also ascertained that the principal substance found in the sap or juice of many vegetables is sugar. Therefore, the amount of saccharine matter produced by any plant of this description, may be estimated from an analysis of the fruit, seed, &c., of such plant, when ripe.

The grain yielded by corn, and the seed from beet in the second summer of its growth are nothing more than this sap or juice, elaborated by the process of vegetation, and presented to our view in another form.

Now, as it is contrary to the economy of nature to suppose that there should be any less of nutritive matter in this change of sap into seed or grain, does it not follow that there must be the same difference in the quantity of sugar produced by the two plants as there is between the nutritive properties of beet seed and corn?

The juice of the Maize contains sugar, acid, and a gummy mucilaginous matter that forms the scum. From the experiment of Gay Lussac, Thenard, Kirchoff, and others, it appears that starch, sugar and gum are extremely similar in composition, and, may be as readily converted into each other, by chemical process, as they are by the operations of nature. For example: starch in diluted sulphuric acid, for thirty-six hours, is converted into sugar of greater weight than the starch made use of. This result goes to show that every pound of starch found in the seed of a plant, has required for its production at least one pound of sugar in the form of sap. If it be objected that this deduction is too theoretical to be admitted, it may be answered that experiment, so far as it has gone, has fully attested its correctness.

The raw juice of Maize, when cultivated for sugar, marks 10° on the saccharonometer, while the average of cane juice (as I am informed) is not higher than 8°, and and beet juice not over 3. From 9 3-4 qts. (dry measure) of the former, I have obtained 4 pounds 6 ounces of syrup, concentrated to the point suitable for crystalization. The proportion of crystalizable sugar appears to be larger than is obtained from cane juice in Louisiana. This is accounted for by the fact, that our climate ripens corn perfectly, while, it but rarely if ever happens that cane is fully matured. In some cases the syrup has crystalized so completely, that less than one sixth part of molasses remained. This however, only happened after it had stood from one to two months. There is reason to believe that if the plant were fully ripe, and the process of manufacture perfectly performed, that the syrup might be entirely crystalized without forming any molasses.—This perfection in the manufacture cannot however be attained with the ordinary apparatus. Without any other means for pressing out the juice than a small hand-mill, it is impossible to say how great a quantity of sugar may be produced on an acre. The experiments have been directed more to ascertain the saccharine quality of the corn stalk, than the amount a given quantity of land will produce; but the calculations made from trials on a small scale, leave no room to doubt that the quantity of sugar will be from 800 to 1,000 pounds.

This amount will not appear unreasonable, when it is considered that the juice of corn is as rich as that of cane, and the weight of green produce at least equal. Mr. Ellsworth, in one of his publications, states as the result of actual weighing and measuring, that corn sown broadcast yielded five pounds of green stalks per square foot; this is at the rate of 108 1 2 tons to the acre.

My attention was first directed to Maize as a material for sugar, by observing that in some stalks the juice was extremely sweet while in others it was weak and watery.—On examination it appeared, that the latter had borne large and perfect ears of grain, while on the former, these were either small in size, or entirely wanting. The natural conclusion from this observation was, that if the ears were taken off in their embryo state, the whole quantity of saccharine matter produced by the process of vegetation, would be preserved in the stalk, from which it might be extracted when the plant was matured.—But the idea occurred too late in the season to test it by experiment. A few stalks however were found, which from some cause, had borne no grain; these were bruised with a mallet, and the juice extracted by a lever press. Some lime was then added, and the fecation, evaporation, &c., began and finished in a single vessel. By these simple means, sugar of fair quality was produced, which was sent to the horticultural exhibition of our society in 1840.

I have since been informed, through Mr. Ellsworth, that M. Pallas of France had discovered in 1839, that the saccharine properties of Maize were increased by merely taking off the ear in its embryo state.—An experiment, however, which I instituted to determine the value of this plan, resulted in disappointment; the quantity of sugar produced was not large enough to render it an object. The reasons of this failure will be sufficiently obvious on stating the circumstances. It was found that taking the ear off a large stalk, such as is produced by the common mode of cultivation, inflicted a considerable wound upon the plant, which injured its health, and of course lessened its productive power. It was also found that the natural disposition to form grain was so strong, that several successive ears were thrown out, by which labor was increased, and the injuries of the plant multiplied.—Lastly, it appeared, that the juice yielded from these plants contained a considerable portion of foreign substance, not favorable to the object in view. Yet under all these disadvantages, from one hundred to two hundred pounds of sugar per acre may be obtained.

The manifest objections detailed above, suggested another mode of cultivation, to be employed in combination with the one first proposed; it consists simply in raising a greater number of plants on the same space of ground. By this plan, all the unfavorable results above mentioned were obviated; a much larger quantity of sugar was produced, and of better quality.

The juice produced by this mode of cultivation is remarkably pure and agreeable to the taste. Samples of the sugar yielded by it are now in the Patent Office, with a small hand-mill by which the stalks were crushed. Some of the same kind was exhibited to our Agricultural Society in October, 1841, accompanied with an answer to an invitation from its President Dr. J. W. Thompson, to explain the mode of culture, and process of manufacturing the sugar.

The molasses, after standing as before mentioned, from one to two months, became filled with small crystals, which, on being drained, exhibited a peculiar kind of sugar; the grain is small, and somewhat inferior in appearance, but still it is as sweet and agreeable to the taste as can be desired. A small sample of this sugar I have brought for your inspection. This product from what was thought to be molasses, is a new and unexpected discovery, and discloses an important fact in the investigation of this subject. It shows the superior degree of perfection attained by the corn plant compared with the cane in any part of the union. It is generally understood that the latter cannot be fully matured in any except a tropical climate, and the proportion of molasses obtained from any plant, is greater or less according to the immaturity or perfection of its growth.

The sweetness of the corn stalk is a matter of universal observation; our forefathers, in the revolutionary struggle, resorted to it as a means to furnish a substitute for West India sugar. The expressed the juice, and exerted their ingenuity in efforts to bring it to a crystalized state, but we have no account of any successful operation of the kind. In fact the bitter and nauseous properties contained in the joints of large stalks, render the whole amount of juice from them fit only to produce an inferior kind of molasses. I found on experiment, that by cutting out the joints and crushing the remaining part of the stalk, that sugar might be made, but still of an inferior quality. The molasses, of which there was a large proportion, was bitter and disagreeable. From one to two feet of the lower part of these stalks was full of juice, but the balance as it approached the top, became dryer, and afforded but little. From the foregoing experiments we see, that in order to obtain the purest juice, and in the greatest quantity, we must adopt a mode of cultivation, which will prevent the large and luxuriant growth of the stalk.

As we are only upon the threshold of this inquiry, many other improvements may be expected in the mode of operation; for example it may be that cutting off the tassel as soon as it appears on the plant, will prevent the formation of grain, and prove a preferable means for affecting that object.

On the whole, there appears ample encouragement for perseverance; every step in the investigation has increased the probabilities of success—no evidence having been discovered why it should not succeed as well, if not better, on a large scale, than it has done on a small one. In the first place, it has been satisfactorily proved, that sugar of excellent quality, suitable for common use without refining, may be made from the stalk of Maize. 2d, That the juice of this plant when cultivated in a certain manner, contains saccharine matter remarkably free from foreign substances. 3 d, The quantity of this juice, (even supposing we had had no other evidence about it) is sufficiently demonstrated by the great amount of nutritive grain which it produces in the natural course of vegetation.

It is needless to expatiate on the vast advantages which would result from the introduction of this manufacture in our country.

Grain is produced in the West, in such overflowing abundance, that the markets become glutted, and inducements are offered to employ the surplus produce in distillation. This business is now becoming disreputable. The happy conviction is spreading rapidly, that the use of alcohol as a beverage, instead of conducing to health and strength, is the surest means of destroying both.—Some other production, therefore, will be required, in which the powers of our soil may be profitably employed. This, it is hoped, will be found in the business now proposed. Instead of distilleries, converting food into poison, we may have sugar houses, manufacturing at our doors an article in universal demand, not merely useful, but necessary; furnishing as it does one of the most simple, natural, and nutricious varieties of human sustenance, found in the whole range of vegetable production. It is said that the general use of sugar in Europe, has had the effect to extinguish the scurvy, and many other diseases formerly epidemical.

The time of the crop in the sugar island, (says Edwards,) is a season of gladness and festivity to man and beast. The meagre and sickly among the negroes exhibit a surprising alteration in a few weeks after the mill is set in action. But though the use of sugar is attended with all these agreeable effects, there is no agricultural production furnished at so great a sacrifice of human life. The reasons of this mortality may be found in the climate, and the peculiar situations in which cane is cultivated. How much then will be taken off the load of human suffering, if this article can be produced in more temperate and healthful regions! The wide praries, and fertile alluvial valleys of the west offer an ample field, rich with all the elements of success.

A glance at the history of the sugar manufacture, will render it evident that, whether our project is destined to succeed or not, something of the kind must, of necessity, ere long be introduced.

The cane was first planted in the Island of Barbadoes about the year 1642. On comparing the accounts given by Ligion, who lived at that time, with the average of others one hundred and fifty years afterwards, it appears that the cultivation of a given quantity of land in canes, required, at the latter period, more than three times the number of slaves found necessary at the former. The amount of crop, at the same time, was much diminished. It is believed that this progressive increase of labor, and decrease in produce, has occurred in every situation where the cultivation of sugar is carried on under the same system. This being the case, it requires no gift of prophecy to discover that the constantly increasing demand for this article cannot continue long to be supplied from the same sources.

An expectation is entertained by many, that a greater amount of exports will be furnished from the West Indies in consequence of emancipation; but they will probably be disappointed. The system of forcing human labor beyond the point of endurance, though unfortunately common in many parts of the world, has no where been carried to a greater extent than in these Islands. It was commenced by the Spaniards, shortly after their discovery, and continued with unrelenting severity, until the native population, which was originally large had dwindled to nothing. It has been continued since upon the negro race, and the same result has only been prevented by successive importations from Africa. But as the slave trade is now generally condemned by civilized nations, a supply of laborers from that source cannot be expected. The effect of emancipation in the West Indies will be to render manual labor more moderate and the exports less. For, although the produce of the Islands may be increased by a more judicious application of labor and capital, it may be expected that the domestic consumption will be extended, by the increased ability of the free laborers to purchase the staple for their own use.

The amount of exertion which can be sustained under a tropical sun, without injury to health, is very small. On this subject Dickson remarks—"That in no part of the Creator's works is his beneficent economy more admirable, than in providing the inhabitants of hot regions with food, clothing, and shelter, at a comparatively trifling expense of labor. Had the same severe and incessant toil been necessary for subsistence in hot, as in temperate climates, the torrid zone could never have been inhabited."

It may be doubted whether a tropical country can ever furnish a great amount of exports, except through the means of compulsory labor. It appears then highly probable, that if the inhabitants of temperate countries wish to continue the use of sugar, they must find some means to produce it for themselves. The Beet appears to succeed well in Europe, and the manufacture from it is extending rapidly; but there is no hazard in making the assertion that Indian corn is far better adapted to our purpose.

The following mode of cultivating the plant, and making the sugar, is the best that can now be offered.

The kind of soil best adapted to corn is so well understood, that no directions on this point are necessary, except that it should be rich, the richer the better; if not naturally fertile, manure must be applied either ploughed in or spread upon the surface, or used both ways, according to the ability of the owner. Nothing can form a better preparation for the crop, than a clover sod well turned under, and harrowed fine immediately before planting.

Select for seed the largest and best ears of any variety of corn not disposed to throw up suckers, or spread out in branches; that kind most productive in the neighborhood, will be generally the one best adapted to the purpose. The planting should be done with a drilling machine. One man with a pair of horses, and an instrument of this kind, will plant and cover, in the most perfect manner, from ten to twelve acres in a day. The rows (if practicable, let them run north and south) two and a half feet apart, and the seed dropped sufficiently thick in the row to insure a plant every two or three inches.

A large harrow made with teeth arranged so as not to injure the corn, may be used to advantage soon after it is up. The after culture is performed with a cultivator, and here will be perceived one of the great advantages of drilling; the plants all growing in lines, perfectly regular and straight with each other the horse hoe stirs the earth and cuts up the weeds close by every one, so that no hand-hoeing will be required in any part of the cultivation.

"It is a part of the system of cane planting in Louisiana, to raise as full a stand of cane upon the ground as possible; experience having proved that the most sugar is obtained from the land in this way." As far as my experience has gone, the same thing is true of corn. This point must therefore be attended to, and the deficiencies, if any occur, made up by timely replanting.

The next operation is taking off the ears. Many stalks will not produce any, but wherever they appear, they must be removed.—It is not best to undertake this work too early, as when the ears first appear, they are tender, and cannot be taken off without breaking, which increases the trouble. Any time before the formation of grain upon them will be soon enough.

Nothing more is necessary to be done until the crop is ready to cut for grinding. In our latitude, the cutting may commence, with the earlier varieties, about the middle of August. The later kinds will be ripe in September, and continue in season until cut off by frost. The stalks should be topped and bladed while standing in the field. They are then cut, tied in bundles, and taken to the mill. The tops and blades, when properly cured, make excellent fodder, rather better, it is believed, than any hitherto used; and the residuum, after passing the rollers, may easily be dried & used in the same way; another advantage over the cane, which, after the juice is expressed, is usually burned.

The mills should be made on the same general principle employed in constructing those intended for grinding cane. An important difference, however, will be found both in the original cost, and in the expense of working them.—Judging from the comparative hardness of cane and corn stalk, it is believed that one-fourth part of the strength necessary in the construction of a cane mill, will be amply sufficient for corn; and less than one-fourth part of the power will move it with the same velocity. It may be made with three upright wooden rollers from twenty to forty inches in length, turned so as to run true, and fitted into a strong frame work, consisting of two horizontal pieces sustained by uprights. These pieces are mortised to admit wedges on each side the pivots of the two outside rollers, by which their distances from the middle one may be regulated. The power is applied to the middle roller, and the others are moved from it by means of cogs. In grinding, the stalks pass through on the right side of the middle cylinder, and come in contact with a piece of frame work called the dumb returner, which directs them backwards so that they pass through the rollers again on the opposite side of the middle one. The modern improved machine is made entirely of Iron; three horizontal rollers arranged in a triangular form, one above and two below, the cane or stalk passes directly through, receiving two pressures before it escapes. The lower cylinders are contained in a small cistern which receives the juice. The latter machine is the most complete the former the least expensive. These mills may be moved by cattle, but for large operations, steam or water power is preferable.—When the vertical cylinders are turned by cattle, the axle of the middle one has long levers fixed across it, extending from ten to fifteen feet from the centre. To render the arms firm, the axle of this roller is carried up to a considerable height, and oblique braces of wood by which the oxen or horses draw, are extended from the top of the vertical axis, to the extremities of each of the arms. When horizontal cylinders are propelled by animal power, the upper roller is turned by cogs at one end, which are caught by cogs on a vertical shaft. It is said that in the West Indies, the purest cane juice will ferment in twenty minutes after it enters the receiver. Corn juice has been kept for one hour before boiling, without any apparent injury resulting; but so much delay is not desirable, as it may be attended with bad effects.

The process which has been employed in the manufacture of Maize sugar, is as follows: The juice, after coming from the mill, stood for a short time to deposite some of its coarser impurities; it was then poured off, and passed through a flannel strainer, in order to get rid of such matters as could be separated in this way.—Lime water, called milk of lime, was then added in the proportion of one or two table spoonfulls to the gallon. It is said by sugar manufacturers, that knowledge on this point can only be acquired by experience; but I have never failed in making sugar from employing too much or too little of the lime. A certain portion of this substance, however, is undoubtedly necessary and more or less than this will be injurious; but no precise directions can be given about it. The juice was then placed over the fire, and brought nearly to the boiling point, when it was carefully skimmed, taking care to complete this operation before ebullition commenced. It was then boiled down rapidly, removing the scum as it rose. The juice was examined from time to time, and if there was an appearance of feculent particles which would not rise to the surface, it was again passed through a flannel strainer.—In judging when the syrup was sufficiently boiled, a portion was taken between the thumb and finger, and if when moderately cool, a thread half an inch long could be drawn, it was considered to be done, and was poured into broad shallow vessels to crystalize. In some cases crystallization commenced in twelve hours; in others, not till after several days; and in no case was this process so far completed as to allow the sugar to be drained in less than three weeks from the time of boiling. The reason why so great a length of time was required, I have not yet been able to discover. There is no doubt but that an improved process of manufacture will cause it to granulate as quickly as any other.

OIL FROM LARD.—The use of oil from lard is fast becoming common in some of the Western States, both on the score of economy and its freedom from smoke when burning. Eight pounds of lard equal in weight one gallon of sperm oil. The whole of this is converted into oil and stearine, from the latter of which candles are made equal to those manufactured from spermaceti.—When lard is six cents per pound, a gallon of oil can be afforded for fifty cents, as the candles from the stearine will sell for twenty-five to thirty cents per pound. This discovery is highly important to the population of the west, and will, in a measure, do away with whale oil, save for manufacturing purposes.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

The Disastrous Adventure

OF A BAND OF INDIAN WARRIORS.

BY DOOYENTATE.

There were days, in America, when the red men of the then unbroken forest, would make frequent incursions from the northeast, to the Mississippi river, a distance of some eight hundred miles southwest, for the purpose of assuaging their thirst after their enemy's blood. Actuated by the fellest revenge, when invading their enemy's territory, they killed and scalped all within reach of the tomahawk and knife.

The two parties of this savage warfare were Cherokees and Wyandott Indians.—The war originated from some offence or injury inflicted, time immemorial upon the latter by the former. It has been supposed that the dispute arose from a slippery foundation of claims, by both tribes, to some hunting grounds—a source of strife common among Indian tribes. Such, was the nature of the enmity then existing between the two nations, when a band of twenty Wyandott warriors, who had made an attack on the habitations of their enemies, were pursued by a party of Cherokees, as they were making a hasty retreat. The evening shades overtook them, as they came to a river, on the bluff of which they intended to encamp.

"My friends, be on your guard!—do not let sleep overcome you; our enemy is yet in pursuit of us—dangerous is our situation!" exclaimed Soo-daw-soo-wat, as his companions were pulling off their mocasins, seemingly preparing for a good night's sleep, around a small fire: but they did not seem to heed his admonition, more than the idle wind that moaned as it passed through the branches of the lofty oaks over their drowsy heads. Unconscious of the awful fate that awaited them, they were about to give way to a sound sleep, when they were suddenly disturbed by the howling of a wolf. "Hark!" exclaimed Soo-daw soo wat, with an authoritative tone, "did I not tell you, that our enemy was near? This howling sounds like the voice of a human being!" Scarce had he uttered these words when the wolf south of them was answered by the barking of a fox, in a westerly direction; in the north, the quacking of a drake; east, the hooting of an owl. "Now my friends," continued Soo daw-soo-wat, "we are completely surrounded! I have heard it said, by some of our old chiefs, that such as we have now heard, is the signal used by the Cherokees when surrounding their enemy. The first division that approaches within sight of the fire, gives notice to the others to halt when seeing the enemy's fire and wait until just before the dawn of day, and then advance to the attack. Their usual time to make the onset will soon roll round; keep awake my friends! we may escape." But his friends seemed to entertain some doubts as to the possibility of the enemy being so near—and concluded by saying that they were out of their reach. Being wearied by constant marches, they were soon buried in slumber; all fell asleep, except our hero, who sat smoking his pipe, ruminating in silence on their dangerous situation; now and then resting himself in a recumbent posture, looking around him, far as his eyes could penetrate into the stilly darkness; from which, at every moment, might burst forth upon them, the most dreadful calamity! All was silence; nothing disturbed the still quiet of nature, save "the sound of the running stream." The moon, with her unfilled horns, had left the starry vault, and disappeared in the west. The silence continued, until the sonorous hooting of an owl, perched on some limb, broke the monotony, as if announcing the near approach of the enemy, when Soo-daw-soo-wat heard the rustling of dry leaves, which the autumnal frosts had already blasted and strewed ever the ground; "It is the footsteps of the enemy," said he, and in an instant was on his feet, thrust his tomahawk in his belt and seized his bow and arrows. Scarce had he commenced to arouse his sleeping friends, when the air was rent with the savage yells of the enemy; he had scarcely time to creep over the bank of the river unnoticed, when they rushed upon his companions with the vindictiveness of demons. A shower of arrows awakened the devoted sleepers, and ere they could seize their arms, the tomahawks of their ruthless enemies were buried in their brains! In the mean time, our hero in "perdu" took deliberate aim in shooting at the enemy, and distinctly saw three of them fall dead. He would have continued; but his quiver was emptied. His companions were all massacred! No alternative was left him: he betook himself to flight, and told his nation of the DISASTROUS ADVENTURE.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

FLOGGING AN EDITOR.

About twenty years ago, when a certain Western State, (which we shall not name,) was a territory, and with but few inhabitants, a young lawyer from one of the older States emigrated thither, and settled in the town of K. He succeeded admirably in his profession, and rose rapidly in popular favor. He had been there nearly two years, when he induced a printer to come on, and print for him a weekly paper, of which he was the editor and proprietor. Squire S. was much pleased for a while with editing a paper.—He was a man very small stature, but he used the editorial WE as frequently as if there were a dozen of him, and each as big as Daniel Lambert, or the Kentucky Giant.

Strange to say, there were at that time, men in office who were not a particle more honest than they should be; a thing which probably never happened before, and never will again. Squire S. felt the patriotism of a son of '76, and poured out grape shot and canister against public abuses. This soon stirred a hornet's nest about his ears, but as there was no other paper in the territory, there was no reply, and he enjoyed his warlike propensities in perfect security.

At length he published an article more severe and cutting against malfeasance in office, than any that had preceded it. In fact though pointed at no one individual in particular, it was a *scorcher*!

Some three or four days afterwards, he was sitting alone in his editorial office, which was about a quarter of a mile from the printing establishment, his pen was busy with a paragraph, when his door was opened without much ceremony, and in stalked a man full six feet in his stockings. He asked, are you S. the editor of this paper? Thinking he had found a new patron, the little man with one of his blandest smiles, answered in the affirmative. The stranger deliberately drew the last number of the paper from his pocket, and pointing to the article against rogues in office, told the affrighted editor that it was intended for him. It was in vain that S. protested that he had never heard of him before. The wrath of his visitor rose to fever heat, and from being so long restrained, boiled over with double fury. He gave the editor his choice, either to publish a very humble recantation, or *take a flogging on the spot!* Either alternative was wormwood but what could he do? The enraged office-holder was twice the size, and at one blow could qualify him for an obituary notice.—He agreed to retract, and as his visitor insisted upon writing it himself, he sat down to the task. Squire S. made an excuse to walk to the printing office, with a promise that he would be back in season to sign it as soon as it was finished.

S. had gone hardly fifteen rods when he encountered a man who enquired where Squire S. office was, and if he was at home. Suspecting that he, too, was on the same errand as the other visitor, he pointed to the office, and told him he would find the editor within, writing a most abusive article against office holders. This was enough. The eyes of the new comer flashed fire. He rushed into the office and assailed the stranger with the epithets; "liar," "scoundrel," "coward," and told him he would teach him what to write. The gentleman supposing it was some bully sent there by the editor, sprang to his feet and a fight ensued, that beat the Kilkenny cats all hollow. The table was upset and smashed into kindling wood—the contents of a large jug of ink stood in puddles on the floor—the chairs had their legs and backs broken beyond the skill of surgery to cure them. This seemed only to inspire the combatants with the greater fury. Blow followed blow, with the rapidity of lightning, and the force of a sledge hammer. First one was kicking on the floor and then the other—each taking in turn, pretty equally. The ink on the floor found its way to their faces, till both of them cut the most ludicrous figure imaginable. The noise and uproar was tremendous. The neighbors ran to the door and exclaimed with astonishment, that two negroes were fighting in Squire S's. office. None dare separate them. At length completely exhausted, and pounded to a jelly, they ceased fighting. The circumstances of the case became known, and the next day, hardly able to sit on horseback, their heads bound up, they started homeward, convinced that they had obtained very little satisfaction from their attempt to *flog an editor*.

☞ March weather has come in April.

A Bloody Affray—two men killed—four dangerously wounded.—An affair took place in Macon, Georgia, on the night of the 23d March, which resulted in the death of two individuals, and the wounding of four others. It appears that some difficulty having occurred between a constable named Dukes, and a man named Summers, some time previous, a fresh quarrel took place on the afternoon of the affray. About 9 o'clock as Dukes was standing on the side-walk, at a shop near Summers', he was assailed by Summers with abusive language, and dared to come where he was. Dukes armed himself with a gun, and went towards him—he had no sooner reached the shop than the firing commenced. It is uncertain which fired first. Dukes' gun went off, the ball passing through the facing of the door into the shop and through the counter. One man in the shop, named Thomas Kanan, was badly wounded in the hip, whether from Dukes' gun or from one inside, is not certainly known as the precise situation in which he stood has not been ascertained. Two guns, some say three, were fired from the shop by H. Summers and others. Dukes received a full charge of buck shot in his breast and arms, and his recovery is thought doubtful. A very respectable mechanic, named M. E. Hebbard, who was standing in a door near by, received three balls, one in his breast, and died instantly. A man who was passing at the time, by the name of Sweeny, it is said received a charge in the abdomen, and has since died. Two others, named John Welch and——Doster, were also dangerously wounded. No one was with Dukes. The others who were killed and wounded had no participation in the affray. The two Summerses, Henry and Peter, were arrested and committed to jail for trial.

The Amistad negroes have reached the coast of Africa, and met their Mendian friends. The murderer Cinque, who was so petted by the people of this country, and nearly all the rest of the negroes, acted very much as was to have been expected of them. When they "got home," they went into all their old antics—that is, say the accounts, "their conduct has not been so good as the Missionaries had hoped, particularly in abstaining from their old licentious habits."—All very right—at least all very much as was to be expected. The scoundrel who had been a slave trader all his life, and became a murderer after he had himself been made a slave, was carried through this country as a hero, exhibited as a speaker and flip flapper by his Abolition agents—money collected for his use, a monstrous amount of sympathy expended in his behalf, a purse made up to carry him home; and now, we venture to say what we have already said, he will go into his old traffic.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

THE MURDERER DISCHARGED.—Our readers will not have forgotten the murder of Mr Arndt, in the Council Chamber of Wisconsin, by a brother member, James R Vineyard. We learn now from the Miners' Free Press, that the murderer has been discharged on bail—Judge Dunn, before whom the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was tried having decided to hold Vineyard to bail in the sum of $20,000—ten thousand as principal and ten thousand as surety. The Judge, it appears, considers that a man who arms himself with a deadly weapon, provokes an assault, and then shoots down his antagonist, only commits an act of homicide! Such decisions may suit the atmosphere of Wisconsin but we doubt whether they will benefit the character of the Territory in other regions.

It is but just, however, to say, that the paper from which we take this decision, the Miners' Free Press, is open and bold in its denunciation of such justice.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.—A parcel of abolitionists at Cincinnati lately stole a negro from his master, while the latter was on board a steamboat. They hurried him from place to place, at last leaving him a short distance in the country, locking him up.—They had changed his clothes for a finer suit. When all was still, the negro made his escape, and after considerable hunting, found the steamboat and his master, to whom he related the circumstances, and congratulated himself upon the improvement in his wardrobe. The white niggers kept dark.

State Sentinel.

CHEMISTRY.—When butter is to be made, if a little old butter be put into the cream, the butter will come from much less churning. When soap is to be made, if a little old soap be put into the ley and grease, the soap will be made with considerable less boiling.

Farmer and Gardener.

LIVING AND ORNAMENTAL FENCES.—At a recent meeting of the Botanical Society of London, Mr. D. Cooper gave an account of a new living fence, formed by planting young trees in a slanting position, every tree leaning the opposite way, so that they will cross each other, and then at the parts which come in contact, take off from each a piece of bark and tie close together, covering the part with clay. This grafts each tree into his neighbor, and forms in a few years a living fence, with diamoned shaped openings. The plan is an excellent one for ornamental fences.

A certain cure for Hydrophobia, or canine madness if taken before the paroxisms commence.—Take a tablespoon full of Alecampaign root (pulverised;) one teaspoon full of Gum Arabic (pulverised;) put them in one pint of new milk, and reduce it by evaporation to one half of that quantity; then strain and drink it in the morning at least five hours before eating. This dose is to be taken three mornings in succession, omitting three in like manner until nine doses are taken.

N. B. Abstain from high seasoned food, and be careful of exposure in the sun.

NOT BAD.—A green, good natured, upcountry Jonathan, who said every thing drily, "got things fixed" and struck up a bargain for matrimony; having no particular regard for appearances, the parties agreed to employ a green horn country justice to put on the tackling.—He commenced the ceremony by remarking that "it was customary on such occasions to commence with prayer, but he believed he would omit that." After tying the knot, he said it was customary to give the married couple some advice, but he believed he would omit that also; "it was customary to kiss the bride, but he believed that he would omit that." The ceremony being ended, Jonathan took the 'Squire by the button-hole, and clapping his finger on his nose, said "Squire, is it customary to give the magistrate five dollars—but I believe I'll omit that."—*Balt. Transc.*

FOR THE SENTINEL.

LETTERS FROM INDIANA—NO. III.

FORT WAYNE, April 28, 1842.

MY DEAR FRIEND—

Were I addressing almost any one else, I would avoid the subject I promised to speak of in this letter. But to you, who have always been in the habit of attending church three times a day on the Sabbath, in any nothing of the evening meetings, on week days, and who have a family of children to be educated, the subject of our churches and schools, is one of too deep an interest to be passed over in silence.

We have here, our full quota of religious denominations. In the new States, settled as they have been by emigrants from almost every quarter of the globe, there is probably a greater variety of religious sects, greater boldness and independence of thought upon religious subjects, than exist in States that have been long settled. In Fort Wayne we have a Presbyterian, Catholic, Methodist, Baptist and Lutheran society, all of which have regular preachers. Some time ago, an effort was made to organize an Episcopal church, but it was unsuccessful. We are not yet old enough for a society of this kind. In other words, there are not people enough in this county, who are constitutionally fitted to be Episcopalians, to support a preacher of this denomination. By this remark, you will call to mind the opinion which I have frequently advanced in conversation with you, that different people seem to be fitted by their peculiar temperaments; to be Presbyterians or Episcopalians, Methodists or Baptists, Calvanistic or Liberal. In addition to these societies, which have regular preachings in this place, there is a gentleman of superior mind, formerly a regular preacher, and now engaged in teaching, who preaches in his school room. He is not, I think, connected with any regular christian denomination, and does not hold fellowship with our other religious societies. You will thus perceive, that if you should come to this country, you will meet with no difficulty in finding a society with which you can sympathize in religious sentiment. The Presbyterian, Methodist, and Catholic societies are respectable in point of numbers. Their churches are pretty well filled on Sundays, and a good degree of interest in religious matters, is manifested by our people generally. Our citizens are not as much a church going people as those of New York and New England, but they are by no means a class of infidels and scoffers. We are not priest-ridden, but there is among the mass of our people, who are not members of churches, a deep respect for religion; and although there is here more riding, visiting and spending on the Sabbath than would be tolerated in some communities, I am still of the opinion, that there is among us as much of the true benignant spirit of christianity, as exists in places where the forms of religion are more observed, and the influence of the clergy is more powerful.

You request me to give particulars in regard to the principal of our religious societies, and the peculiar qualifications, and characteristics of their preachers. I feel some delicacy in undertaking this task, but as you seem to think, that "public teachers are public property," and are very anxious for information upon these topics, I will endeavor to comply with your wishes, even at the risk of giving offence to those I speak of. As you have been raised in the bosom of the Presbyterian Church, whatever may be your opinions now, I will commence with the society which is connected with that body of christians in faith and discipline.

The Presbyterian society in Fort Wayne is about as large as any other in the place, and probably numbers among its worshipers, a larger proportion of our wealthy citizens, than any other. It was organized many years ago, and has gradually increased in strength, as our town and county have increased in population, without having been enlarged by those religious excitements, which, in other places have brought so many servants of Satan into the christian fold.

The present pastor, Mr. R., is a brother of the celebrated Abolitionist of Ohio, of that name, who has probably done more than any other individual, to render slavery unpopular in the west. Our pastor is likewise an abolitionist—strong and ardent in his feelings of opposition to the institution of slavery, and bold and independent in the expression of his views on this delicate subject. He has a fine head, according to the principles of phrenology; and a countenance that indicates energy and decision, rather than mildness and benignity. In point of talent, he deservedly stands high, but he is not, I apprehend, destined ever to be very popular as a preacher, or eminently successful in winning souls to Christ. You cannot hear him preach many times, without feeling, that he has mistaken his vocation.—Nature intended him for a lawyer, and his reputation would have been higher, had he not done violence to her intentions. His mind is strictly a legal one. Keen, clear, discriminating. He can refine and split hairs, and draw distinctions in a manner that would have given him a high rank among special pleaders. In debate he is always ready, ingenious and forcible; but as a preacher he seems to lack feeling, sympathy, heart. He labors under the great mistake, of supposing that sinners are to be convicted of sin, and brought to embrace the terms of the gospel, by *argument!* Every thing is to be effected by the cogency of his logic. His sermons, therefore, are chiefly argumentative, and (like many others who have the reputation of being able reasoners,) in his anxiety to prove every thing, he not unfrequently spends much time in proving positions that are sufficiently clear in their very proposition. Argument is his forte. He imagines that he can overcome error, and make converts by the force and accuracy of his reasoning, and without any appeal to the feelings and affections. So inveterate is his habit in this respect, that his addresses on funeral occasions even, are chiefly argumentative. At a time, when the mourner is crushed under his afflictions when all the better feelings of nature are awakened,—when the wall of selfishness and pride and self confidence, which has dammed up and shut in early and generous affections is broken down, and the heart is open to gentle and affectionate appeals, as it stands in need of the solace and comfort which the world cannot give; a labored argument to prove that providence does not afflict without cause, nor punish but for good, seems to me to be inappropriate and useless. The truth is, argumentative preachers are never very successful in the ministry. People seldom can be *reasoned* into the church. They may be *persuaded* to cast off the chains that bind them to their vices, but they are rarely induced to do this by the force of argument. Their feelings must be touched,—their hearts warmed,—their affections excited,—before they will cast off their allegiance to the devil, and enroll their names in the army of the cross.

I would not have you understand, however, that Mr. R. is *never eloquent*, or that his eloquence is only the eloquence of argument. *He is powerful in denouncing the judgments of God upon his impenitent hearers.* It might be said that he is eloquent in denunciation. He has none of the "*suaviter in modo.*" There is no tenderness in his *discourses*. The love of the Saviour, the compassion and kindness of the Father, are subjects which he rarely touches. But in holding up before his hearers, the terrors of the law—in describing the vengeance of the Almighty, and the sufferings of the damned, he is powerfully eloquent. He seems to speak as though these subjects were congenial to his mind. In touching upon them, his language becomes more than usually vigorous, his gestures more than usually energetic. His eye flashes, his lips are compressed, and I cannot at such times, for the life of me, escape the impression, that he would like to be the instrument by which the vials of divine wrath should be poured upon the heads of the unconverted. This however is, I presume, not the case, as he has the reputation of being an amiable man.

In his public services, the Bible is never read. You, who have never attended a religious service at church, in which the reading of the scriptures did not constitute an important part of the regular worship, will notice this omission with pain and regret. I do not know what his reasons are, for departing from the good old protestant practice in this respect, but it is in my judgment a departure which is not sanctioned by the word of God, and is not calculated to strengthen, in his audience, their reverence for the oracles of truth. There is one consideration, however, that reconciles me to this omission. His manner of reading is perfectly intolerable. He murders his hymns in reading them, and it is perhaps well enough that he does not commit the same violence upon the sacred volume.

As a general thing, too, his sermons and prayers are too long. He generally preaches an hour, and no man can do that, week after week, to the same audience, I care not how talented he may be, without becoming wearisome and tedious. In prayer he is not gifted. In this exercise as in some others, he appears to lack feeling; he is cold, formal and dull. There is not apparently with him, that pushing out of the heart towards its maker,—that deep reverence,—that earnest supplication,—that humble submission, connected with that spirit of holy confidence in the mercy and kindness of the Almighty, which used to distinguish the prayers of your good old pastor, and which rendered them so exceedingly delightful.

Mr. R. is a bold and independent thinker, and yet he is not at all liberal towards those who differ with him in sentiment.—Contending himself for the largest exercise of private opinion, he does not appear willing to extend to others the same right that he claims for himself. He does not seem to be aware that our minds are differently constituted, and that what appears to one man to be pure truth, may appear to another equally honest, to be unadulterated error;—that our habits, our constitutions, our heads are all different, and that, while such is the case, it is unreasonable to expect uniformity of sentiment upon subjects, that are so difficult to be understood as many of the metaphysical doctrines of christianity. Himself a man who is not to be driven, by fear or favor, from the advocacy of what he considers truth and justice, he is nevertheless, intolerant and unforgiving. Had he been a Protestant in the days of Queen Mary, he would have been a martyr;—had he been a Catholic in Spain, during the existence of the inquisition, he would doubtless have been an inquisitor. So inconsistent is human nature, so frail and erring are our best minds. Still, I think you will like him.—He is courteous and unassuming in his manners—easy and affable in his intercourse with his fellow men. In the discharge of his parochial duties he does not assume any peculiar sanctity of character, nor obtrude the subject of religion upon those who are not disposed to consider it. He is a man of decided talents, and will make his influence felt in any community in which he may be placed.

Trusting that you will pardon me for devoting so large a portion of this letter to a single individual, and that he will excuse me if I have done him *injustice*, and his society forgive me if I have done him *more than justice*, I remain, until next week.

Your friend, A. B.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1842.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Will *Monsieur & Capitaine* favor us with the New York Mirror, containing his *original* communication, 'The Swiss Convict?' It would be easier to read in print, and would, besides, save him the trouble of transcribing the balance of the story.

The Wheat Crop in this region looks unusually promising. Notwithstanding the open winter we have experienced, and the frequent thawings and freezings to which the grain has been exposed, we believe that very little, if any, has been injured. We are pleased to notice that a much larger quantity of wheat than usual has been sown in this county, in anticipation of an eastern market being opened by the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal. This is a good move on the part of our farmers, and will do more to cure the hard times and scarcity of money so universally complained of, than all the measures of relief which could be devised by Whig Legislatures and Congresses, if they were to hold extra sessions every year.

FLOUR is down to $3 50 in Cincinnati, with a probability of a still further decline in price, as large quantities are daily arriving, and no demand. In New York, also, flour is falling. If any of our farmers have wheat on hand they had better turn it into cash as soon as possible. It cannot keep at its present price here much longer, when it is falling in all other markets.

Horse Thief Arrested.—On Thursday night week between eight and nine o'clock, a valuable sorrel horse was stolen by a fellow named Henry Wilson, from the pasture of Nelson McLain, Esqr. on the Piqua Road, 11 miles south of Fort Wayne. Mr. McLain started next day in pursuit of the rascal, and fortunately getting on his track, arrested him on Sunday, at the Hay Patch in Lagrange Co. He had sold the horse to a man named Bray, living in Noble Co. for $57. Bray, of course, gave up the horse, and accompanied Mr. McLain and the thief to Fort Wayne, as a witness. After examination, Wilson was committed for horse-stealing.

It appearing in evidence that Bray had paid $50 of the purchase money in counterfeit five and 10s on the Norwalk Bank, he was immediately arrested for passing counterfeit money; but was discharged on the ground that the offence was not committed in this county, and consequently was not within the cognizance of our magistrates. Whether Bray has been since arrested in Noble Co., or if counterfeiting is not there considered a punishable offence, we have not been informed.

HOME LEAGUES.—The Whigs are trying hard to raise an excitement in favor of a protective tariff, the effect of which is to tax the farmers and all other consumers of manufactured articles for the benefit of eastern manufacturers. The cry of "protecting domestic industry," is very plausible, and might entrap many who did not fairly comprehend the matter, to side with the Whigs. Let the farmers beware how they suffer themselves to be again duped. Let them remember the many fine promises made by the Whigs previous to the last election, and ask themselves how many have been fulfilled. The only hope and chief aim of the Whigs is to raise an excitement, and create an enthusiasm in favor of some hobby on which they can again ride into power. Last election it was "change," and "retrenchment and reform" and "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Now it is to be "protection," and "domestic industry." Home Leagues are to supersede Tippecanoe clubs. We would caution the unwary against being a second time gulled by these devices.

Many marvellous stories are now published to show the mischievous tendency of allowing people to buy their goods where they can get them cheapest. The following is a fair specimen of them. A vessel lately arrived in Boston from Havre, having on board 5,256 pairs of French boots. This fact was immediately blazoned from Maine to Louisiana—from Boston to Fort Wayne—to prove that, without protection, the American shoemaker must be driven from the market, as the French article could be sold for one-half what they could be made here for, because wages are one-half less.

A respectable gentleman in Boston, seeing the statement, called on the importers, and inquired at what price they sold the imported boots.—They informed him, they could not be afforded for less than *eight dollars a pair*. In answer to another inquiry, they said they could sell American boots of the same quality *for four or four and a half dollars!!* but as the French boots were rather handsomer finished than the American, the fashionable home league gentlemen preferred paying double price for them.

This is a fair sample of the tricks resorted to by the Whigs to enlist the popular feeling on their side. Further comment is needless.

Daniel Webster's Credit.—At a recent sale of the assets of the U. S. Bank by the sheriff in New York, a lot of notes against sundry individuals, amounting in the aggregate to $38,076 91, were sold for $4001. Amongst the notes were two against Daniel Webster—one, *without endorser*, for $12,750, and another endorsed by J. S. Jones, his brother-in-law, for $5,009 75. In the credit of "the Godlike" so low that his notes for nearly $18,000 will only fetch $400, even when $20,000 of the notes of James Watson Webb, Joe Hoxie, and other Whig worthies, are thrown into the bargain? We need not wonder that the capital of the old monster was so totally squandered if this is the way its business was transacted.—Neither need Mr. Webster's zeal for the United States Bank create any surprise. It is not every bank that would accommodate him to the tune of $12,750 without endorsers.

More Whig Consistency.—Notwithstanding the holy horror in which the veto power is held by the Whigs, Seward, the Whig Governor of New York, exercises it more frequently than any other man in the Union. During the past week we have received accounts of his vetoing three bills—one, for changing the mode of appointing Bank Commissioners; another, for the repeal of the bill relating to the criminal courts in New York City; and the third, to provide for the public printing.

It is amusing to see those papers which were strangest in denunciation of Tyler's vetoes, and most urgent to have the constitution so amended as to take the veto power from the Presidents, as an odious relic of royal sovereignty, now the loudest in their hosannas to their Whig Governor, for using this obnoxious power.

Discharge of Hogan.—This braggadocio, who was arrested at Rochester for his participation in the Caroline affair, has been again discharged, for the want of evidence. So this fresh attempt to embroil the two nations in war has failed.—We think it would be more becoming in the Canadian *patriots*, (at the instance of one of whom Hogan was arrested) who are enjoying the protection of an asylum in the United States, to abstain from these attempts to involve their protectors in difficulty.

If any Canadian tory should hereafter come over, and boast to Americans of his participation in that outrage, we would recommend the reference of his case to Judge Lynch. They would not covet an acquaintance with his honor so much as they do the notoriety attending a trial in other courts.

Hogan, we understand, was formerly a journeyman printer.

A two-sided Paper.—A political paper is frequently likened to the handle of a jug—all on one side. This comparison will not hold good in the case of the Peru Gazette, which is now political *on both sides*. The original editor, J. B. Scott, is a Whig, and advocates the coonskin doctrines on the inside of his paper; while a Mr. John H. Scott holds forth, on the outside, the good, old-fashioned Democratic principles. We presume it is intended, by this novel arrangement, to render the paper acceptable to all parties.

There is another paper in this state, the Rockville Olive Branch, published on the same plan.

CONGRESS.—The Loan Bill has passed the Senate, with some amendments, which have been concurred in by the House. The General Appropriation Bill has been some time under discussion, and all the amendments being run through off, there is insome probability of its speedy passage.

☞ We have nothing further from Texas this week.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Great Western has arrived in New York, bringing news from England to the 2d inst.

Sir Robert Peel has introduced into the House of Commons a measure for revising the Tariff, by which duties on most foreign goods will be materially reduced. From this it appears that the "protective policy" which many are so anxious to saddle us with, is becoming unpopular among those who have tried it. The deficiency in the revenue which this reduction of duties will create, is to be met by an income tax.—A strong opposition is manifested to the imposition of the latter tax.

The proposed reduction of duties is extremely favorable to American articles.

Turpentine which now pays 3s. 4d. per bbl. is	to be reduced to	1s.
Tar from 1s. 3d. per bbl. to		6d.
Pot and Pearl Ashes from 6s. to		2s.
Rice from 15s. to		5s.
Cloverseed from 20s. to		10s.
Lard from 8s. to		2s.
Salt Beef and Pork from 12s. to		6s.

In consequence of large reinforcements being required in India, six regiments have been ordered home from Canada. This does not look as though England had any expectation of difficulty with this country.

Disastrous accounts have been received from India. A body of English and native troops amounting to about 5000 had been surrounded at Cabool, by about 15 or 20,000 Afghans, and after being reduced to the last extremity by the want of provision, had in an attempt to cut their way through, been entirely destroyed.—Sir Wm. H. M'Naghten, the British Envoy, was murdered by the Afghans while attempting to treat with them for the evacuation of Cabool.—His dead body was treated with the most horrid indignities.

The most important news by the Great Western is the reply of the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of foreign affairs, to Mr. Stevenson's last letter on the right of search. His lordship denies in the most explicit terms, that England has any desire to claim the right of searching American vessels. All they ask is, to be permitted to ascertain whether any suspicious vessel which hoists the American flag, has a right to do so. With American vessels, whatever their destination, British cruisers have no pretension in any manner to interfere. This claim to a right of search, as it has been called, appears to be but little understood, or grossly misrepresented in this country. It has been contended by many that Great Britain claimed the right to board American vessels, impress our seamen, and practice the enormities that led to the late war. The following extract from Lord Aberdeen's letter, distinctly denounces any such contemplated assumption of power by the English government, and we think, proves that there is no probability of a war arising out of this question, as many have contended, or even of any serious difficulty in its adjustment.

"The undersigned again renounces, as he has already done, in the most explicit terms, any right on the part of the British Government to search American vessels in time of peace. The right of search, except when specially conceded by treaty, is a purely belligerent right, and can have no existence on the high seas during peace. The undersigned apprehends, however, that the right of search is not confined to the verification of the nationality of the vessel, but also extends to the object of the voyage and the nature of the cargo. The sole purpose of the British cruisers is to ascertain whether the vessels they meet with are really American or not. The right asserted has, in truth, no resemblance to the right of search either in principle or practice. It is simply a right to satisfy the party who has a legitimate interest in knowing the truth that the vessel is what its colors announce. This right we concede as freely as we exercise. The British cruisers are not instructed to detain American vessels under any circumstances whatever; on the contrary, they are ordered to abstain from all interference with them, be they slaves or otherwise. But where reasonable suspicion exists that the American flag has been abused for the purpose of covering the vessel of another nation, it would appear scarcely credible, had it not been made manifest by the repeated protests of their representative, that the Government of the United States, which has stigmatized and abolished the trade itself, should object to the adoption of such means as are indispensably necessary for ascertaining the truth.

"The undersigned had contended, in his former note, that the legitimate inference from the arguments of Mr. Stevenson would practically extend even to the sanction of piracy, where the persons engaged in it should think fit to shelter themselves under the flag of the United States. Mr. Stevenson observes that this is a misapprehension on the part of the undersigned; and he declares that in denying the right of interfering with vessels under the American flag he intended to limit his objection to vessels bona fide American, and not those belonging to nations who might fraudulently have assumed the flag of the United States. But it appears to the undersigned, that his former statement is by no means so distinctly contradicted by the declaration of Mr. Stevenson. How is this term bona fide to be proved? Must not Mr. Stevenson either be prepared to maintain that the flag alone is sufficient evidence of the nationality of the vessel, which, in the face of his own repeated admissions, he cannot do, or must he not confess that the application of his arguments would practically afford protection to every lawless and piratical enterprise?"

RHODE ISLAND.—Affairs in Rhode Island are approaching a crisis. We shall next week probably hear the result of the election for State officers under the people's constitution. If any attempt be made by the Royal Charter officers to interrupt the election or arrest the candidates, according to the provisions of the law lately passed, there will doubtless be a tumult, and most probably bloodshed. The Royal Governor, King, has applied to the President for aid to put down the sovereign people of his State; and the President, we regret to say, has signified his readiness to grant the request, and send an armed force to Rhode Island as soon as any *insurrectionary movements* take place.

We have some doubts of the expediency and even constitutionality of this measure. The constitution provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a *republican form of government*. It may be reasonably doubted whether this guarantee has been fulfilled towards the people of Rhode Island, who have never yet had a constitution, but are governed by a Royal Charter, which they had no voice in forming, which they are to have no power in altering or amending, and under whose provisions the right of suffrage is monopolized by a small portion of the citizens.

ELECTIONS.

More Democratic Triumphs.

Every where democracy is in the ascendant. From the North, South, East, and West we receive the cheering intelligence that the people are abandoning their deceivers, and returning to the democratic ranks.

In New York City, the Democratic mayor, Robert Morris has been elected by a majority of 1745 votes—being a gain of 1308 since last spring!! He has a majority in 13 wards out of 17. Two Democratic tickets for Common council were run in several wards and the result, as might be expected, was, that both were defeated. The whigs have carried 8 wards and the democrats 8. In the sixth ward, no returns have been made, as the canvassers were driven from the poll room, and the ballot boxes were some time in possession of the mob. If a new election be ordered, this ward will go for the democrats; if the present election is confirmed it will give the whigs a majority in the common council, and of course the spoils of office.

ALBANY.—Dr. B. P. Staats, the Democratic candidate, has been elected Mayor of the city of Albany by a majority of 596. Of the Common Council, the Democrats have elected 11, and the Whigs 9 Aldermen.

BROOKLYN.—Henry P. Murphy (Dem.) is elected Mayor by about 200 majority.

NEW ORLEANS.—Dennis Prieur has been elected Mayor of New Orleans. Mr. Prieur is a staunch, unwavering democrat, and his election over the federal candidate, who drew to his aid the native American party, shows that the *sober second thought*, in these temperance times is doing wonders.

ST. LOUIS.—This stronghold of the whigs has been carried in gallant style by the democrats. Maguire, the democratic candidate for Mayor, has beaten Charless, whig forty five votes; the Board of Aldermen now stand five democrats to five whigs; board of delegates, nine democrats to six whigs.

CONNECTICUT.—There is no choice for Governor in this state. Cleveland's (democratic) vote is 25,464 and Ellsworth (whig) 23,584. Majority over Ellsworth 1,880. Abolition, conservative, and scattering 1962. Cleveland consequently lacks 62 votes of an election. The Senate stands 14 democrats, 7 whigs. House 120 to 47.

The Legislature met at New Haven on the first Wednesday in May. As the opposition have a decided majority in both Houses they will of course fill the vacancies for Governor, &c. with their own men.

THE STEAMER INDIANA.—It is with pleasure and with pride that we are able, this week, to announce the name of the noble craft, now about finished, which has been in process of construction in this city, the past year. She is to be called the INDIANA, of Toledo. A more appropriate name could not, in our opinion, have been selected.—We hail this as another link in the chain that binds our Indiana neighbors to our infant and growing city. Well may that State be proud of the honor conferred upon her, by the naming of this gallant vessel. Proud, most proud, may the Hoosier boys be when they have an opportunity of travelling on the noble and fleetest Indiana.—*Toledo Blade.*

The Indiana contains a Ladies' Cabin with 12 state rooms, a Ladies' Saloon, 26 by 18 feet; a Gentlemen's Cabin 100 feet long by 14 wide, with 30 State Rooms; and the largest gentlemen's Saloon on any boat on the lake. She has also a large and commodious Steerage Cabin, containing fifty berths, and 8 Steerage State Rooms, suitable for families of emigrants. The Indiana is between 500 and 600 tons burthen, and will be commanded by Capt. I. T. Hurd, under whose superintendence her cabins have been arranged and fitted up.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4—You may probably learn, ere the rendezvous, that the energetic movements of the legislature are likely to elicit the full truth from Mr. Gen. Hardy, in reference to alleged attempts, by the Bank of the United States and certain distinguished politicians, to bribe members of the late legislature. He had been called up on Saturday afternoon, and enough was elicited to prove that the "pipe laying" and "yarn spinning" business have been largely carried on under the fictitious term of "Lumber."

The following extract of a letter from Harrisburg, will furnish an idea of the nature and extent of the corruption:—It says, the committee to investigate Bank influence, &c. was in session this afternoon with closed doors.—Mr. Handy presented "them papers," and they were read. The papers consist of a correspondence between D. M. Brodhead and M. Solms, of the Monumental Bank, from Harrisburg, to George Handy, in Philadelphia. There appeared to be a kind of lumber speculation, (not yarn,) and the letters relate to heavy purchases of lumber, of the giving away of certain 'joist,' and of the purchase of fifteen lots of lumber. Frequent remarks are made in them about the 'high price of lumber,' and frequent calls upon Mr. Handy for 'documents' and 'arguments.' I understand these letters are not to be left in the hands of the committee, but that Mr. Handy produced them to clear himself of charges of perjury that may be made after he divulges the secrets. Mr. Brodhead appears to be the principal agent in this lumber speculation."

The investigations before the last grand jury of this city, satisfied certain members that deep villainy had been practised with the funds of the United States Bank, and that the prominent individuals instrumental in using them, were Mr. G. Handy, L. Solms, W. D. Lewis, D. M. Brodhead, James M. Porter and others. What failed to be established by the grand jury it is hoped may be truly exposed through a State's evidence.

THE MORMONS.—It is very fashionable to laugh at the Mormons and Joe Smith, and it is right perhaps that such things are. But those who now laugh well probably be surprised, if they live fifty years longer, to find Joe Smith a second Mahomet, and the Mormons one of the most peaceful and popular sects of the age. Their increase is at this time rapid, wonderful, absolutely astonishing.

If the book of Mormon be a gross literary and theological imposition, and we suppose it is, for the story of its being found on the earth, engraved on golden plates, cannot be well accredited, it is one of the most ingenious acts of imposture that ever came into this world. Its moral is excellent, and its style is that of Ossian and the Arabian poets.

The Mormons, as a people, are wealthy, curious, intelligent, and form an interesting and a very useful class of society. It is understood, we believe, very generally, that the Mormons reject the Bible. Such is not the fact. They accept and confide in it, and hold their book of Mormon as auxiliary to it only. Those who would like to be well informed about these singular people, would do well to attend their meetings.—*N. Y. Standard.*

MR. CLAY'S RESIGNATION.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald, makes the following remarks on Mr. Clay's valedictory speech and retirement from the United States Senate.—There is more nuts than poetry in them.

Mr. Clay took the floor and made another of his *greatest* speeches. He never speaks without having the circumstance previously announced, and rarely without two or three days notice, in order that a crowd may be gathered. He had the floor yesterday, and his purpose to speak may be generally known in the city. But the rush to hear him was not so great as usual; and although he went to the Senate prepared, and intending to show off, he was dissatisfied with the audience and refused to perform. Mr. Clay retires in a few days, and it is to be hoped that the system of theatrical clap trap and trick cry, to cram the house, will cease when his engagement is at an end. The system of *Starring* has ruined the century of the Senate. There are at least half a dozen men on the whig side who can prepare themselves and beat Mr. Clay in a set speech any day of the year; but either one of them shall speak to empty galleries, while he, having become the fashion, will have the galleries and every avenue to the chamber crowded to suffocation, long before he is to take the floor. What is the consequence? These men, his equals in talents, and vastly superior to him in information, feeling themselves neglected and overlooked, never speak with that life and enthusiasm which might be expected under other circumstances, and which is necessary to produce the highest effect.

Mr. Clay has been an actor all his life.—That he has many of the elements of greatness about him, nobody will pretend to deny; but he has a very large alloy of humbug and nonsense. The affectation of dislike to public life, and the constant parade of his intention to retire to his home in Kentucky for the last twenty years, is unworthy of him. This has long been a part of his game to attract public attention. In the National Intelligencer of 11th May, 1820, is the following paragraph:—

"In the course of the debate yesterday Mr. Clay (Speaker) avowed his intention shortly to retire to the pursuits of private life."

The papers from that time to this, contain similar announcements one in every two or three years, and at last he has made up his mind to go. It is a fortunate thing for the country that he has come to this determination. His turbulent and dictatorial course has contributed more to bring about the present unhappy condition of the government than the conduct and influence of any other two men in the country.

Our paper mill is doing a "smashing business," if we may judge from the immense quantity of paper it is turning out. Nor is this all. The quality of the article is hard to be beat. Indeed, we saw samples yesterday of several kinds of writing and letter, which for evenness of texture, smoothness of surface, and beauty of finish, we do not remember having ever seen surpassed, either East or West. The machinery for manufacturing and finishing is of the best quality—and the business appears to be prosecuted with that care, and at the same time with a spirit and enterprise, which cannot fail to secure the confidence and patronage of a discerning and liberal public.—*Lafayette Journal.*

STEAMBOAT GEORGIA BURNED.—The New Orleans Bulletin, of the 26th ult. says:

"About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, this steamboat was discovered to be on fire, just as she was coming into port. The flames spread so rapidly as to shut out the hope of subduing them, and the boat was run ashore at Lafayette, when the crew and passengers escaped, but the cargo was destroyed and the boat burnt to the water's edge. The Georgia was from Ouachita, with a cargo consisting mainly of about four hundred and fifty bales of cotton, many bales of which, some on fire, floated past our city. In addition to this last, the Georgia having run in among flatboats with stock, from the upper country, one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty cattle, and a number of hogs, were burnt. Two boats loaded with staves, were also on fire, but were saved with trifling loss."

JUDGMENT. In the case of Stockton and Stokes against Amos Kendall, in which the Jury gave a verdict for Eleven Thousand Dollars in damages, the Court have overruled the motion for an arrest of judgment and given judgment against us for the amount of the verdict.

We shall ask Congress for relief and perhaps take the case to the Supreme Court; but as we can ask no friend of yours to be security in a matter so uncertain, and have no available means to meet this extraordinary demand we shall for some time hold our personal liberty, as well as the comforts of our family at the will of these old Mail Contractors!

So much for endeavoring *faithfully to guard the interests of the public*" while in office!—*Kendall's Union Democrat.*

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

CANADA TRADE.

Some of the Home-Leaguers are astonished and indignant at the presumption of Great Britain in proposing to lay a duty of two shillings per barrel on American flour imported into Canada. Yet those same individuals exclaim against our Government for not raising the duties on foreign goods higher than twenty per cent.

Our wheat and flour are now shipped duty free into Canada. How much of Canadian goods do we receive duty free? About none at all.

Let us see how much wheat and flour we sell to Canada.

The duty of Canadian flour in the ports of Great Britain is only five shillings per barrel—which is so much lower than the duty exacted on the flour of other countries, that Canada ships a great part of wheat she raises to England, and supplies her own consumption from the United States.

According to the official statements of the British custom house, the quantity of Canada flour imported into Great Britain in 1840, was 292,761 barrels and 141,931 bushels wheat—both equivalent to 337,147 Bbls. flour. In the same year, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the export of flour from the United States to Canada was 432,256 barrels, and 1,066 604 bushels wheat—both equivalent to 645'677 barrels flour.

In the last year 1841, the imports of Canadian flour into England amounted to 838,278 barrels and of wheat 460,469! bushels, equal to 928,393 barrels flour. We have not received as yet the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1841; but supposing that Canada has purchased only the quantity of her exports from us, and we have here a market of Massachusetts, for about a million of barrels of flour. And this, too, is a market for Western produce, which goes by way of the canal and takes direct to Montreal and Quebec. Here is a market for the West without duty—an entire free trade market to the amount of *five millions and a half of dollars*, which is about *ten times as much* as all the *Western* flour and wheat sold to Massachusetts. Yet we pay Massachusetts twenty per cent. more for the protected goods we buy of her than those we receive in exchange for what we sell in Canada—Great Britain with her dependencies, *buy more of us than we buy from her; while Massachusetts does not buy of us one tenth part of the amount we purchase of her.* For Massachusetts manufactures one hundred millions per annum, of which the West with one fourth the population, must consume at least one sixth, or about sixteen millions—and we defy any body to show that Massachusetts consumes a million and a half of Western produce.

And now it is modestly insisted that the West shall pay Massachusetts 40 per cent. extra for her manufactures, and thereby pay about six millions and a half to Massachusetts more than we can purchase goods for of the country that buys from us. And if whilst the home leagues are clamorous throughout the country for this enormous restriction on British trade, England should just mention that two shillings, or 8 per cent—not 40 nor 20 per cent.—duty might be laid on American flour going out into Cana-

FOR THE SENTINEL.

LETTERS FROM INDIANA—NO. III.

FORT WAYNE, April 28, 1842.

MY DEAR FRIEND—

Were I addressing almost any one else, I would avoid the subject I promised to speak of in this letter. But to you, who have always been in the habit of attending church three times a day on the Sabbath, to say nothing of the evening meetings, on week days, and who have a family of children to be educated, the subject of our churches and schools, is one of too deep an interest to be passed over in silence.

We have here, our full quota of religious denominations. In the new States, settled as they have been by emigrants from almost every quarter of the globe, there is probably a greater variety of religious sects, greater boldness and independence of thought upon religious subjects, than exist in States that have been long settled. In Fort Wayne we have a Presbyterian, Catholic, Methodist, Baptist and Lutheran society, all of which have regular preachers. Some time ago, an effort was made to organize an Episcopal church, but it was unsuccessful. We are not yet old enough for a society of this kind. In other words, there are not people enough in this county, who are constitutionally fitted to be Episcopalians, to support a preacher of this denomination. By this remark, you will call to mind the opinion which I have frequently advanced in conversation with you, that different people seem to be fitted by their peculiar temperaments, to be Presbyterians or Episcopalians, Methodists or Baptists, Calvanistic or Liberal. In addition to these societies, which have regular preachings in this place, there is a gentleman of superior mind, formerly a regular preacher, and now engaged in teaching, who preaches in his school room. He is not, I think, connected with any regular christian denomination, and does not hold fellowship with our other religious societies. You will thus perceive, that if you should come to this country, you will meet with no difficulty in finding a society with which you can sympathize in religious sentiment. The Presbyterian, Methodist, and Catholic societies are respectable in point of numbers. Their churches are pretty well filled on Sundays, and a good degree of interest in religious matters, is manifested by our people generally. Our citizens are not as much a church going people as those of New York and New England, but they are by no means a class of infidels and scorners. We are not priest-ridden, but there is among the mass of our people, who are not members of churches, a deep respect for religion; and although there is here more riding, visiting and sporting on the Sabbath than would be tolerated in some communities, I am still of the opinion, that there is among us as much of the true benignant spirit of christianity, as exists in places where the forms of religion are more observed, and the influence of the clergy is more powerful.

You request me to give particulars in regard to the principal of our religious societies, and the peculiar qualifications, and characteristics of their preachers. I feel some delicacy in undertaking this task, but as you seem to think, that "public teachers are public property," and are very anxious for information upon these topics, I will endeavor to comply with your wishes, even at the risk of giving offence to those I speak of. As you have been raised in the bosom of the Presbyterian Church, whatever may be your opinions now, I will commence with the society which is connected with that body of christians in faith and discipline.

The Presbyterian society in Fort Wayne is about as large as any other in the place, and probably numbers among its worshipers, a larger proportion of our wealthy citizens, than any other. It was organised many years ago, and has gradually increased in strength, as our town and county have increased in population, without having been enlarged by those religious excitements, which, in other places have brought so many servants of Satan into the christian fold.

The present pastor, Mr. R, is a brother of the celebrated Abolitionist of Ohio, of that name, who has probably done more than any other individual, to render slavery unpopular in the west. Our pastor is likewise an abolitionist—strong and ardent in his feelings of opposition to the institution of slavery, and bold and independent in the expression of his views on this delicate subject. He has a fine head, according to the principles of phrenology; and a countenance that indicates energy and decision, rather than mildness and benignity. In point of talent, he deservedly stands high, but he is not, I apprehend, destined ever to be very popular as a preacher, or eminently successful in winning souls to Christ. You cannot hear him preach many times, without feeling, that he has mistaken his vocation.—Nature intended him for a lawyer, and his reputation would have been higher, had he not done violence to her intentions. His mind is strictly a legal one. Keen, clear, discriminating. He can refine and split hairs, and draw distinctions in a manner that would have given him a high rank among special pleaders. In debate he is always ready, ingenious and forcible; but as a preacher he seems to lack feeling, sympathy, heart. He labors under the great mistake, of supposing that sinners are to be convicted of sin, and brought to embrace the terms of the gospel, by *argument!* Every thing is to be effected by the cogency of his logic. His sermons, therefore, are chiefly argumentative, and (like many others who have the reputation of being able reasoners,) in his anxiety to prove every thing, he not unfrequently spends much time in proving positions that are sufficiently clear in their very proposition. Argument is his forte. He imagines that he can overcome error, and make converts by the force and accuracy of his reasoning, and without any appeal to the feelings and affections. So inveterate is his habit in this respect, that his addresses on funeral occasions even, are chiefly argumentative. At a time, when the mourner is crushed under his afflictions when all the better feelings of nature are awakened,—when the wall of selfishness and pride and self confidence, which has dammed up and shut in early and generous affections is broken down, and the heart is open to gentle and affectionate appeals, as it stands in need of the solace and comfort which the world cannot give; a labored argument to prove that *providence does not afflict without cause, nor punish but for good*, seems to me to be inappropriate and useless. The truth is, argumentative preachers are never very successful in the ministry. People seldom can be *reasoned* into the church. They may be *pursuaded* to cast off the chains that bind them to their vices, but they are rarely induced to do this by the force of argument.—their feelings must be touched,—their hearts warmed,—their affections excited,—before they will cast off their allegiance to the devil, and enroll their names in the army of the cross.

I would not have you understand, however, that Mr. R. is never eloquent, or that his eloquence is only the eloquence of argument. He is powerful in denouncing the judgments of God upon his impenitent hearers. It might be said that he is eloquent in denunciation. He has none of the "suaviter in modo." There is no tenderness in his discourses. The love of the Saviour, the compassion and kindness of the Father, are subjects which he rarely touches. But in holding up before his hearers, the terrors of the law—in describing the vengeance of the Almighty, and the sufferings of the damned, he is powerfully eloquent. He seems to speak as though these subjects were congenial to his mind. In touching upon them, his language becomes more than usually vigorous, his gestures more than usually energetic. His eye flashes, his lips are compressed, and I cannot at such times, for the life of me, escape the impression, that he would like to be the instrument by which the vials of divine wrath should be poured upon the heads of the unconverted. This however is, I presume, not the case, as he has the reputation of being an amiable man.

In his public services, the Bible is never read. You, who have never attended a religious service at church, in which the reading of the scriptures did not constitute an important part of the regular worship, will notice this omission with pain and regret. I do not know what his reasons are, for departing from the good old protestant practice in this respect, but it is in my judgment a departure which is not sanctioned by the word of God, and is not calculated to strengthen, in his audience, their reverence for the oracles of truth. There is one consideration, however, that reconciles me to this omission. His manner of reading is perfectly intolerable. He murders his hymns in reading them, and it is perhaps well enough that he does not commit the same violence upon the sacred volume.

As a general thing, too, his sermons and prayers are too long. He generally preaches a full hour, and no man can do this, week after week, to the same audience, I care not how talented he may be, without becoming wearisome and tedious. In prayer he is not gifted. In this exercise as in some others, he appears to lack feeling; he is cold, formal and dull. There is not apparently with him, that gushing out of the heart towards its maker,—that deep reverence,—that earnest supplication,—that humble submission, connected with that spirit of lofty confidence in the mercy and kindness of the Almighty, which used to distinguish the prayers of your good old pastor, and which rendered them so touchingly delightful.

Mr. R. is a bold and independent thinker, and yet he is not at all liberal towards those who differ with him in sentiment.—Contending himself for the largest exercise of private opinion, he does not appear willing to extend to others the same right that he claims for himself. He does not seem to be aware that our minds are differently constituted, and that what appears to one man to be pure truth, may appear to another equally honest, to be unadulterated error;—that our habits, our constitutions, our heads are all different, and that, while such is the case, it is unreasonable to expect uniformity of sentiment upon subjects, that are so difficult to be understood as many of the metaphysical doctrines of christianity. Himself a man who is not to be driven, by fear or favor, from the advocacy of what he considers truth and justice, he is nevertheless, intolerant and uncharitable. Had he been a Protestant in the days of Queen Mary, he would have been a martyr; —had he been a Catholic in Spain, during the existence of the inquisition, he would doubtless have been an inquisitor. So inconsistent is human nature, so frail and erring are our best minds. Still, I think you will like him.—He is courteous and unassuming in his manners—easy and affable in his intercourse with his fellow men. In the discharge of his parochial duties he does not assume any peculiar sanctity of character, nor obtrude the subject of religion upon those who are not disposed to consider it. He is a man of decided talents, and will make his influence felt in any community in which he may be placed.

Trusting that you will pardon me for devoting so large a portion of this letter to a single individual, and that he will excuse me if I have done him *injustice*, and his society forgive me if I have done him *more than justice*, I remain, until next week,

Your friend, A. B.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1842.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Will *Monsieur le Capitaine* favor us with the New York Mirror, containing his *original* communication, 'the Swiss Convict?' It would be easier to read in print, and would, besides, save him the trouble of transcribing the balance of the story.

The Wheat Crop in this region looks unusually promising. Notwithstanding the open winter we have experienced, and the frequent thawings and freezings to which the grain has been exposed, we believe that very little, if any, has been injured. We are pleased to notice that a much larger quantity of wheat than usual has been sown in this county, in anticipation of an eastern market being opened by the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal. This is a good move on the part of our farmers, and will do more to cure the hard times and scarcity of money so universally complained of, than all the measures of relief which could be devised by Whig Legislatures and Congresses, if they were to hold extra sessions every year.

FLOUR is down to $3 50 in Cincinnati, with a probability of a still further decline in price, as large quantities are daily arriving, and no demand. In New York, also, flour is falling. If any of our farmers have wheat on hand they had better turn it into cash as soon as possible. It cannot keep at its present price here much longer, when it is falling in all other markets.

Horse Thief Arrested.—On Thursday night week between eight and nine o'clock, a valuable sorrel horse was stolen by a fellow named Henry Wilson, from the pasture of Nelson McLain, Esq. on the Piqua Road, 11 miles south of Fort Wayne. Mr. McLain started next day in pursuit of the rascal, and fortunately getting on his track, arrested him on Sunday, at the Haw Patch in Lagrange Co. He had sold the horse to a man named Bray, living in Noble Co. for $57. Bray, of course, gave up the horse, and accompanied Mr. McLain and the thief to Fort Wayne, as a witness. After examination, Wilson was committed for horse-stealing.

It appearing in evidence that Bray had paid $50 of the purchase money in counterfeit 5s and 10s on the Norwalk Bank, he was immediately arrested for passing counterfeit money; but was discharged on the ground that the offence was not committed in this county, and consequently was not within the cognizance of our magistrates. Whether Bray has been since arrested in Noble Co., or if counterfeiting is not there considered a punishable offence, we have not been informed.

HOME LEAGUES.—The Whigs are trying hard to raise an excitement in favor of a protective tariff, the effect of which is to tax the farmers and all other consumers of manufactured articles for the benefit of eastern manufacturers. The cry of "protecting domestic industry," is very plausible, and might entrap many who did not fairly comprehend the matter, to side with the Whigs. Let the farmers beware how they suffer themselves to be again duped. Let them remember the many fine promises made by the Whigs previous to the last election, and ask themselves how many have been fulfilled. The only hope and chief aim of the Whigs is to raise an excitement, and create an enthusiasm in favor of some hobby on which they can again ride into power. Last election it was "change," and "retrenchment and reform" and "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Now it is to be "protection," and "domestic industry." Home Leagues are to supercede Tippecanoe clubs. We would caution the unwary against being a second time gulled by these devices.

Many marvellous stories are now published to show the mischievous tendency of allowing people to buy their goods where they can get them cheapest. The following is a fair specimen of them. A vessel lately arrived in Boston from Havre, having on board 5,256 pairs of French boots. This fact was immediately blazoned from Maine to Louisiana—from Boston to Fort Wayne—to prove that, without protection, the American shoemaker must be driven from the market, as the French article could be sold for one-half what they could be made here for, because wages are one-half less.

A respectable gentleman in Boston, seeing the statement, called on the importers, and inquired at what price they sold the imported boots.—They informed him, they could not be afforded for less than *eight dollars a pair.* In answer to another inquiry, they said they could sell American boots of the same quality for *four or four and a half dollars!!* but as the French boots were rather handsomer finished than the American, the fashionable home league gentlemen preferred paying double price for them.

This is a fair sample of the tricks resorted to by the Whigs to enlist the popular feeling on their side. Further comment is needless.

Daniel Webster's Credit.—At a recent sale of the assetts of the U. S. Bank by the sheriff in New York, a lot of notes against sundry individuals, amounting in the aggregate to $38,076 91, were sold for $400! Amongst the notes were two against Daniel Webster—one, *without endorser*, for $12,750, and another endorsed by J. S. Jones, his brother-in-law, for $5,000 75. Is the credit of "the Godlike" so low that his notes for nearly $18,000 will only fetch $400, even when $20,000 of the notes of James Watson Webb, Joe Hezlo, and other Whig worthies, are thrown into the bargain? We need not wonder that the capital of the old monster was so totally squandered if this is the way its business was transacted.—Neither need Mr. Webster's zeal for the United States Bank create any surprise. It is not every bank that would accommodate him to the tune of $12,750 without endorsers.

More Whig Consistency.—Notwithstanding the holy horror in which the veto power is held by the Whigs, Seward, the Whig Governor of New York, exercises it more frequently than any other man in the Union. During the past week we have received accounts of his vetoing THREE bills—one, for changing the mode of appointing Bank Commissioners; another, for the repeal of the bill relating to the criminal courts in New York City; and the third, to provide for the public printing.

It is amusing to see those papers which were strongest in denunciation of Tyler's vetoes, and most urgent to have the constitution so amended as to take the veto power from the President, as an odious relic of royal sovereignty, now the loudest in their hosannas to their Whig Governor, for using this obnoxious power.

Discharge of Hogan.—This braggadocio, who was arrested at Rochester for his participation in the Caroline affair, has been again discharged, for the want of evidence. So this fresh attempt to embroil the two nations in war has failed.—We think it would be more becoming in the Canadian *patriots*, (at the instance of one of whom Hogan was arrested) who are enjoying the protection of an asylum in the United States, to abstain from these attempts to involve their protectors in difficulty.

If any Canadian tory should hereafter come over, and boast to Americans of his participation in that outrage, we would recommend the reference of his case to Judge Lynch. They would not covet an acquaintance with his honor so much as they do the notoriety attending a trial in other courts.

Hogan, we understand, was formerly a journeyman printer.

A two-sided Paper.—A political paper is frequently likened to the handle of a jug—all on one side. This comparison will not hold good in the case of the Peru Gazette, which is now political *on both sides*. The original editor, J. B. Scott, is a Whig, and advocates the coon-skin doctrines on the inside of his paper: while a Mr. John H. Scott holds forth, on the outside, the good, old-fashioned Democratic principles. We presume it is intended, by this novel arrangement, to render the paper acceptable to all parties.

There is another paper in this state, the Rockville Olive Branch, published on the same plan.

CONGRESS.—The Loan Bill has passed the Senate, with some amendments, which have been concurred in by the House. The General Appropriation Bill has been some time under discussion, and all the amendments being now disposed of, there is some probability of its speedy passage.

☞ We have nothing further from Texas this week.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Great Western has arrived in New York, bringing news from England to the 2d inst.

Sir Robert Peel has introduced into the House of Commons a measure for revising the Tariff, by which duties on most foreign goods will be materially reduced. From this it appears that the "protective policy" which many are so anxious to saddle us with, is becoming unpopular among those who have tried it. The deficiency in the revenue which this reduction of duties will create, is to be met by an income tax.—A strong opposition is manifested to the imposition of the latter tax.

The proposed reduction of duties is extremely favorable to American articles.

Turpentine which now pays 4s. 4d. per bbl. is to be reduced to	1s.
Tar from 1s. 3d. per bbl. to	6d.
Pot and Pearl Ashes from 6s. to	2s.
Rice from 15s. to	5s.
Cloverseed from 20s. to	10s.
Lard from 8s. to	2s.
Salt Bec and Pork from 12s. to	8s.

In consequence of large reinforcements being required in India, six regiments have been ordered home from Canada. This does not look as though England had any expectation of difficulty with this country.

Disastrous accounts have been received from India. A body of English and native troops amounting to about 6000 had been surrounded at Cabool, by about 15 or 20,000 Affghans, and after being reduced to the last extremity by the want of provision, had in an attempt to cut their way through, been entirely destroyed.—Sir Wm. H. M'Naghten, the British Envoy, was murdered by the Affghans while attempting to treat with them for the evacuation of Cabool.—His dead body was treated with the most horrid indignities.

The most important news by the Great Western is the reply of the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of foreign affairs, to Mr. Stevenson's last letter on the right of search. His lordship denies in the most explicit terms, that England has any desire to claim the right of searching American vessels. All they ask is, to be permitted to ascertain whether any suspicious vessel which hoists the American flag, has a right to do so. With American vessels, whatever their destination, British cruisers have no pretension in any manner to interfere. This claim to a right of search, as it has been called, appears to be but little understood, or grossly misrepresented in this country. It has been contended by many that Great Britain claimed the right to board American vessels, impress our seamen, and practice the enormities that led to the late war. The following extract from Lord Aberdeen's letter, distinctly denounces any such contemplated assumption of power by the English government, and we think, proves that there is no probability of a war arising out of this question, as many have contended, or even of any serious difficulty in its adjustment.

"The undersigned again renounces as he has already done, in the most explicit terms, any right on the part of the British Government to search American vessels in time of peace. The right of search, except when specially conceded by treaty, is a purely belligerent right, and can have no existence on the high seas during peace. The undersigned apprehends, however, that the right of search is not confined to the verification of the nationality of the vessel, but also extends to the object of the voyage and the nature of the cargo. The sole purpose of the British cruisers is to ascertain whether the vessels they meet with are really American or not. The right asserted has, in truth, no resemblance to the right of search either in principle or practice. It is simply a right to satisfy the party who has a legitimate interest in knowing the truth that the vessel is what its colors announce. This right we concede as freely as we exercise. The British cruisers are not instructed to detain American vessels under any circumstances whatever; on the contrary, they are ordered to abstain from all interference with them, be they slavers or otherwise. But where reasonable suspicion exists that the American flag has been abused for the purpose of covering the vessel of another nation, it would appear scarcely credible, had it not been made manifest by the repeated protestations of their representative, that the Government of the United States, which has stigmatized and abolished the trade itself, should object to the adoption of such means as are indispensably necessary for ascertaining the truth.

"The undersigned had contended, in his former note, that the legitimate inference from the arguments of Mr. Stevenson would practically extend even to the sanction of piracy, when the persons engaged to it should think fit to shelter themselves under the flag of the United States. Mr. Stevenson observes that this is a misapprehension on the part of the undersigned; and he declares that in denying the right of interfering with vessels under the American flag he intended to limit his objection to vessels bona fide American, and not those belonging to nations who might fraudulently have assumed the flag of the United States. But it appears to the undersigned, that his former statement is by no means satisfactorily controverted by the direct declaration of Mr. Stevenson. How is this to be proved? Must not Mr. Stevenson either be prepared to maintain that the flag alone is sufficient evidence of the nationality of the vessel, which, in the face of his own repeated admissions, he cannot do, or must he not confess that the application of his arguments would practically afford protection to every lawless and piratical enterprise?"

RHODE ISLAND.—Affairs in Rhode Island are approaching a crisis. We shall next week probably hear the result of the election for State officers under the people's constitution. If any attempt be made by the Royal Charter officers to interrupt the election or arrest the candidates, according to the provisions of the law lately passed, there will doubtless be a tumult, and most probably bloodshed. The Royal Governor, King, has applied to the President for aid to put down the sovereign people of his State; and the President, we regret to say, has signified his readiness to grant the request, and send an armed force to Rhode Island as soon as any *insurrectionary movements* take place.

We have some doubts of the expediency and even constitutionality of this measure. The constitution provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a *republican form of government*. It may be reasonably doubted whether this guarantee has been fulfilled towards the people of Rhode Island, who have never yet had a constitution; but are governed by a Royal Charter, which they had no voice in forming, which they are to have no power in altering or amending, and under whose provisions the right of suffrage is monopolised by a small portion of the citizens.

ELECTIONS.

More Democratic Triumphs.

Every where democracy is in the ascendant. From the North, South, East, and West we receive the cheering intelligence that the people are abandoning their deceivers, and returning to the democratic ranks.

In New York City, the Democratic mayor, Robert Morris has been elected by a majority of 1745 votes—being a gain of 1308 since last spring! He has a majority in 12 wards out of 17. Two Democratic tickets for Common council were run in several wards and the result, as might be expected, was, that both were defeated. The whigs have carried 8 wards and the democrats 8. In the sixth ward, no returns have been made, as the canvassers were driven from the poll room, and the ballot boxes were some time in possession of the mob. If a new election be ordered, this ward will go for the democrats; if the present election is confirmed it will give the whigs a majority in the common council, and of course the spoils of office.

ALBANY.—Dr. B. P. Staats, the Democratic candidate, has been elected Mayor of the city of Albany by a majority of 596. Of the Common Council, the Democrats have elected 11, and the Whigs 9 Aldermen.

BROOKLYN.—Henry P. Murphy (Dem.) is elected Mayor by about 200 majority.

NEW ORLEANS.—Dennis Prieur has been elected Mayor of New Orleans. Mr. Prieur is a staunch, unwavering democrat, and his election over the federal candidate, who drew to his aid the native American party, shows that the *sober* second thought, in these temperance times is doing wonders.

ST. LOUIS.—This strong-hold of the whigs has been carried in gallant style by the democrats. Maguire, the democratic candidate for Mayor, has beaten Charless, whig forty five votes; the Board of Aldermen now stand five democrats to five whigs; board of delegates, nine democrats to six whigs.

CONNECTICUT.—There is no choice for Governor in this state. Cleveland's (democratic) vote is 25,464 and Ellsworth (whig) 23,584. Majority over Ellsworth 1,880. Abolition, conservative, and scattering 1962. Cleveland consequently lacks 62 votes of an election. The Senate stands 14 democrats, 7 whigs. House 120 to 47.

The Legislature meet at New Haven on the first Wednesday in May. As the opposition have a decided majority in both Houses they will of course fill the vacancies for Governor, &c. with their own men.

THE STEAMER INDIANA.—It is with pleasure and with pride that we are able, this week, to announce the name of the noble craft, now about finished, which has been in process of construction in this city, the past year. She is to be called the INDIANA, of Toledo. A more appropriate name could not, in our opinion, have been selected.—We hail this as another link in the chain that binds our Indiana neighbors to our infant and growing city. Well may that State be proud of the honor conferred upon her, by the naming of this gallant vessel. Proud, most proud, may the Hoosier boys be when they have an opportunity of travelling on the noble and faultless Indiana.—*Toledo Blade.*

The Indiana contains a Ladies' Cabin with 12 state rooms, a Ladies' Saloon, 26 by 18 feet; a Gentlemen's Cabin 100 feet long by 14 wide, with 30 State Rooms; and the largest gentlemen's Saloon on any boat on the lake. She has also a large and commodious Steerage Cabin, containing fifty berths, and 6 Steerage State Rooms, suitable for families of emigrants. The Indiana is between 500 and 600 tons burthen, and will be commanded by Capt. I. T. Pheatt, under whose superintendence her cabins have been arranged and fitted up.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 4—You may probably learn, ere this reaches you, that the energetic movements of the legislature are likely to elicit the full truth from Mr. Geo. Handy, in reference to alleged attempts, by the Bank of the United States and certain distinguished politicians, to bribe members of the late legislature. He had been called up on Saturday afternoon, and enough was elicited to prove that the "pipe laying" and "yarn spinning" business have been largely carried on under the the fictitious term of "Lumber."

The following extract of a letter from Harrisburg, will furnish an idea of the nature and extent of the corruption:—It says, "the committee to investigate the bribery, &c. was in session this afternoon with closed doors.—Mr. Handy presented them "papers," and they were read. The papers consist of a correspondence between D. M. Brodhead and M. Solms, of the Mechanicsburg Bank, from Harrisburg, to George Handy, in Philadelphia. There appeared to be a kind of lumber speculation, (not 'yarn,') and the letters relate to heavy purchases of lumber, of the giving away' of certain 'joist,' and of the purchase of fresh lots of lumber. Frequent remark is made in them about the 'high price of lumber,' and frequent calls upon Mr. Handy for 'documents' and 'arguments.' I understand these letters are not to be left in the hands of the committee, but that Mr. Handy produced them to clear himself of charges of perjury that may be made after he divulges the secrets. Mr. Brodhead appears to be the principal agent in this lumber speculation."

The investigations before the last grand jury of this city, satisfied certain members that deep villainy had been practised with the funds of the United States Bank, and that the prominent individuals instrumental in using them, were Mr. G. Handy, L. Solms, W. D. Lewis, D. M. Brodhead, James M. Porter and others. What failed to be established by the grand jury it is hoped may be truly exposed through a State's evidence.

THE MORMONS.—It is very fashionable to laugh at the Mormons and Joe Smith, and it is right perhaps that such things are. But those who now laugh will probably be surprised, if they live fifty years longer, to find Joe Smith a second Mahomet, and the Mormons one of the most peaceful and popular sects of the age. Their increase is at this time rapid, wonderful, absolutely astonishing.

If the book of Mormon be a gross literary and theological imposition, and we suppose it is, for the story of its being found on the earth, engraved on golden plates, cannot be well accredited, it is one of the most ingenious acts of imposture that ever came into this world. Its moral is excellent, and its style is that of Ossian and the Arabian poets.

The Mormons, as a people, are wealthy, virtuous, intelligent, and form an interesting and a very useful class of society. It is understood, we believe, very generally, that the Mormons reject the Bible. Such is not the fact. They accept and confide in it, and hold their book of Mormon as auxiliary to it only. Those who would like to be well informed about these singular people, would do well to attend their meetings.—*N. Y. Standard.*

MR. CLAY'S RESIGNATION.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald, makes the following remarks on Mr. Clay's valedictory speech and retirement from the United States Senate.—There is more truth than poetry in them.

Mr. Clay took the floor and made another of his *greatest* speeches. He never speaks without having the circumstance previously announced, and rarely without two or three days notice, in order that a crowd may be gathered. He had the floor yesterday, and his purpose to speak may be generally known in the city. But the rush to hear him was not so great as usual; and although he went to the Senate prepared, and intending to show off, he was dissatisfied with the audience and refused to perform. Mr. Clay retires in a few days, and it is to be hoped that the system of theatrical clap trap and trickery, to cram the house, will cease when his engagement is at an end. The system of *Starring* has ruined the oratory of the Senate. There are at least half a dozen men on the whig side who can prepare themselves and beat Mr. Clay in a set speech any day of the year; but either one of them shall speak to empty galleries, while he, having become the fashion, will have the galleries and every avenue to the chamber crowded to suffocation, long before he is to take the floor. What is the consequence? These men, his equals in talents, and vastly superior to him in information, feeling themselves neglected and overlooked, never speak with that life and enthusiasm which might be expected under other circumstances, and which is necessary to produce the highest effect.

Mr. Clay has been an actor all his life.—That he has many of the elements of greatness about him, nobody will pretend to deny; but he has a very large alloy of humbug and nonsense. The affectation of dislike to public life, and the constant parade of his intention to retire to his home in Kentucky for the last twenty years, is unworthy of him. This has long been a part of his game to attract public attention. In the National Intelligencer of 11th May, 1820, is the following paragraph:—

"In the course of the debate yesterday Mr. Clay (Speaker) avowed his intention shortly to retire to the pursuits of private life."

The papers from that time to this, contain similar announcements one in every two or three years, and at last he has made up his mind to go. It is a fortunate thing for the country that he has come to this determination. His turbulant and dictatorial course has contributed more to bring about the present unhappy condition of the government than the conduct and influence of any other ten men in the country.

Our paper mill is doing a "smashing business," if we may judge from the immense quantity of paper it is turning out. Nor is this all. The quality of the article is hard to be beat. Indeed, we saw samples yesterday of several kinds of writing and letter, which for evenness of texture, smoothness of surface, and beauty of finish, we do not remember having ever seen surpassed, either East or West. The machinery for manufacturing and finishing is of the best quality—and the business appears to be prosecuted with that care, and at the same time with a spirit and enterprise, which cannot fail to secure the confidence and patronage of a discerning and liberal public.—*Lafayette Journal*

STEAMBOAT GEORGIA BURNED.—The New Orleans Bulletin, of the 30th ult. says:

"About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, this steamboat was discovered to be on fire, just as she was coming into port. The flames spread so rapidly as to shut out the hope of subduing them, and the boat was run ashore at Lafayette, when the crew and passengers escaped, but the cargo was destroyed and the boat burnt to the water's edge. The Georgia was from Onachita, with a cargo consisting mainly of about four hundred and fifty bales of cotton, many bales of which, some on fire, floated past our city. In addition to this last, the Georgia having run in among flatboats with stock, from the upper country, one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty cattle, and a number of hogs, were burnt. Two boats loaded with staves, were also on fire, but were saved with trifling loss."

JUDGMENT.—In the case of Stockton and Stokes against Amos Kendall, in which the Jury gave a verdict for Eleven Thousand Dollars in damages, the Court have overruled the motion for an arrest of judgment and given judgment against us for the amount of the verdict.

We shall ask Congress for relief and perhaps take the case to the Supreme Court; for as we can ask no friend of ours to be security in a matter so uncertain, and have no available means to meet this extraordinary demand we shall for some time hold our personal liberty, as well as the comforts of our family at the will of these old Star Contractors!

So much for endeavoring "faithfully to guard the interests of the public" while in office!—Kendall's Union Democrat.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

CANADA TRADE.

Some of the Home-Leagues are astonished and indignant at the presumption of Great Britain in proposing to lay a duty of two shillings per barrel on American flour imported into Canada. Yet these same tariff men exclaim against our Government for not raising the duties on foreign goods higher than twenty per cent.

Our wheat and flour are now shipped duty free into Canada. How much of Canadian goods do we receive duty free? About none at all.

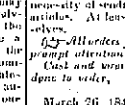
Let us see how much wheat and flour we sell to Canada.

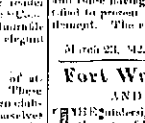
The duty of Canadian flour in the ports of Great Britain is only five shillings per barrel—which is so much lower than the duty exacted on the flour of other countries, that Canada ships a great part of wheat she raises to England, and supplies her own consumption from the United States.

According to the official statements of the British custom house, the quantity of Canadian flour imported into Great Britain in 1840, was 298,761 barrels and 141,931 bushels wheat—both equivalent to 327,147 Bbls. flour. In the same year, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the export of flour from the United States to Canada was 432,256 barrels, and 1,066,604 bushels wheat—both equivalent to 645,677 barrels flour.

In the last year 1841, the imports of Canadian flour into England amounted to 838,278 barrels and of wheat 450,459 bushels, equal to 928,393 barrels flour. We have not received as yet the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1841, but supposing that Canada has purchased only the quantity of her exports from us, and we have here a market of Massachusetts, for about a million of barrels of flour. And this, too, is a market for Western produce, which goes by way of the canal and lakes direct to Montreal and Quebec. Here is a market for the West without duty—an entire free trade market to the amount of *five millions and a half of dollars*, which is about *ten times as much* as all the *Western* flour and wheat sold in Massachusetts. Yet we pay Massachusetts twenty per cent. more for the protected goods we buy of her than those we receive in exchange for what we sell in Canada—Great Britain with her dependencies, *buy more of us than we buy from her; while Massachusetts does not buy of us one tenth part of the amount we purchase of her.* For Massachusetts manufactures one hundred millions per annum, of which the West with one fourth the population, must consume at least one sixth, or about sixteen millions—and we defy any body to show that Massachusetts consumes a million and a half of Western produce.

And now it is modestly insisted that the West shall pay Massachusetts 40 per cent. extra for her manufactures, and thereby pay about six millions and a half to Massachusetts more than we can purchase goods for of the country that buys from us. And if whilst the home leagues are clamorous throughout the country for this enormous restriction on British trade, England should just mention that two shillings, or 8 per cent—not 40 nor 20 per cent.—duty might be laid on American flour going out into Cana-





da the leading tariff press of the country, published at the East, is seized with terror at the "blow struck at the West," and calls on us simple backwoodsmen with all the zeal for Western interests that usually characterise the Eastern papers, to meet this British selfishness with high tariff and home-leaguers.

It really does seem as if some eastern people regard the West as a region designed for the consumption of every species of fabrication, not only of merchandize, but of politics.

We observe that the high tariff men are also complaining that England will not abandon her sliding scale of duties, although she has reduced them practically below the lowest rate of duty in our Compromise act.

Now the tariff men themselves are the authors of the home valuation clause of the Compromise law,—which they insisted on inserting contrary to the remonstrance of Mr. Calhoun.—And what is home valuation but a sliding scale? It is precisely the same thing—the same effect—only worse. For the sliding scale, although it regulates the duty by the market price of the commodity where it is brought to sell, takes an average of that price for a considerable period throughout the whole kingdom. Whilst home valuation is made in every import city in the Union, and is not only changed by the general causes of the rise and fall of prices, but the particular state of the market in each place and the diversified judgment of different sets of appraisers.

We, as advocates of free trade, regard home valuation or sliding scale, as an evil and folly. But the home-leaguers make themselves exceedingly ridiculous in denouncing the very defects of English policy, which they themselves are trying to persuade this country to adopt as the heighth of wisdom.

INDIAN COUNCIL.—NEW TREATY.—On Saturday last a Council was held at the Council House, on Buffalo Creek Reservation, which promises to be followed by important results. The Council was called at the instance of the Friends, and was attended by Baltimore and Philadelphia delegations from that body, and by nearly, if not quite, all the Chiefs, on the Tonawanda, Buffalo Creek and Cattaraugus Reservations. The Friends with characteristic philanthropy are aiming to effect a compromise between the supporters and opponents of the late treaty, which has been the subject of so much heated discussion, and for that purpose they submitted to the Indians the following propositions, which, it is said, are agreeable to the Ogden Company: To annul the late treaty and make a new one by which the Indians on the Tonawanda and Buffalo Creek reservations shall give up those lands, and all be concentrated on the Cattaraugus Reservation. This last named reservation, embracing some fifty odd thousand acres, is sufficiently large for the accommodation of all the red men, and the Friends believe if they can there be collected, and be brought under proper educational and moral supervision, their condition can be vastly improved. The propositions have very generally been favorably entertained by the Indians, and strong hopes are cherished that all the unhappy difficulties which have existed for the past few years will be amicably and finally settled. *Of course* whatever arrangement may be made must receive the governmental sanction to give it validity, but no opposition we presume will be experienced in that quarter.—*Buffalo Com.*

The Schooner Merchant, left this port this morning, laden with pork, flour, lard, &c.—There are now but few vessels, if any, upon our lakes, that present a handsomer or gayer appearance than the Merchant, she having this spring, undergone most thorough repairs, by having new bulwarks, railing, &c., constructed, and having received such a touch from the painter's brush, as gives her the appearance "good as new." We hope she may reap a rich profit to her owners. She is commanded by Capt. P. M. Hubbell, as jolly and fine a tar as walks the quarterdeck of any craft that spreads her canvass to the "wild winds free."

Maumee River Times.

From the Charlestown Mercury.

COLUMBIA April 30.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.—Our town has been the scene of one of the most desolating fires that it has ever been our lot to witness.—It commenced yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, and burned until daylight, consuming the most beautiful and business part of Columbia. Twenty-nine stores and dwellings, with numerous outbuildings are in ruins. The loss in buildings and goods cannot fall much short of $200 000.—It is said to have originated in a blacksmith shop.

MARRIED.—On the 19th inst., in Noble County, by John Dunbar, Esq., Mr. JAMES WINTON, of this city, to Miss ANTOINETTE J. BURNHAM, of Noble County.

[With the above notice we received a slight sprinkling of the 'wedding fixins,' for which we return our compliments and wishes for their in*creasing* felicity.]

PORTRAIT & MINIATURE
PAINTING!!

The public are invited to call at H. R. Colerick's New Store, up stairs.

LORING HUBBELL.

April 29th 1842. 44

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES.—A supply of these elegant and useful articles of furniture, now so fashionable in all the cities of the east, on hand at the painting room of the subscriber. LORING HUBBELL.

April 29th 1842. 44

NOTICE.—I will offer at public sale on the 16th day of July next, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, De Kalb Co. Ind., Section 16 in Township 33, North of Range 13, East. ROBERT WORK, School Com.

April 18, 1842. 44

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved. S. C. Freeman is authorised to settle the affairs of said copartnership.

S. C. FREEMAN,
T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

April 28, 1842. 44

FASHIONABLE
Millinery Establishment.

MRS. PAUL,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER,

Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style.

To Candidates.—All announcements should be accompanied with one dollar—it may be either in specie or Indiana State Bank, we won't be particular. We think a candidate who has paid the printer has a better chance of election than one who has not. He won't feel ashamed to look an honest man in the face, and ask him for his vote. Moreover, if our readers should find out that only those who have ☞ p. ☜ after their names, have poneyed up, they might ask the delinquents some awkward questions; at any rate, they would not think them prompt or correct business men, and might hesitate to entrust them with an office of any importance.

AUGUST ELECTION.

MR. EDITOR. Please announce GEORGE F. HILL as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County at the ensuing election. p.

We are authorised to announce THOMAS VAN ANDA for Sheriff of Allen County. p.

We are requested to announce JOHN C. SWINNEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county. p.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM STEWART, as a candidate for Sheriff of this County.

If the citizens of Allen County will elect JOSEPH C. SILVERS Sheriff, at the next August election, he will be much obliged to them.

We are requested to inform the citizens of Allen county that BRADFORD B. STEVENS is a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD McMULLEN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allen county.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'r
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Farmers and mechanics bk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putnam
Commercial bank of Scioto	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville
MISSOURI.	
Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

ALCOHOL.—A large quantity of French and Peac BRANDY, Monongahela, Old Rye, and Irish WHISKEY, Holland GIN, Brittany BITTERS, VINEGAR, &c., all of which are of a good quality and will be sold very low for cash, by L. G. & R. P. JONES.

April 27, 1842. 41

CALL AND SETTLE.—All persons indebted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JONES, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by cash or note, as further indulgence cannot be given.

April 28, 1842. 44

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Fort Wayne Temperance society will be held at the Presbyterian Church in Fort Wayne, on the first Tuesday (3d day) of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M. officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and such other business transacted as the interests of the society may seem to require. A general attendance not only of this, but of neighboring societies is solicited.

CHARLES LEWIS, Sec'y.

Fort Wayne April 23, 1842.

State of Indiana, } ss
Allen County. }

In the Allen Circuit Court August Term, 1842.

Rebecca Bennet,
vs.
William Bennet.
Bill in Chancery—for Divorce.

WHEREAS it has been made satisfactorily to appear to me the undersigned Clerk of said Court (from the affidavit of a disinterested person this day filed in my Office,) that the above named defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

The said William Bennet therefore is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said bill, for a divorce, and unless he appear on or before the calling of the cause at the next Term of said Court and plead answer or demur to the same, the said bill as to said defendant will be taken as confessed, P. G. JONES, Clk. A. C. C

April 21, 1842. 43

50 BBLS. WHISKEY, cheap for cash at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

April 23, 1842. 43

ONONDAGA SALT—50 BBLS. ONONDAGA SALT received on commission, and will be sold low for cash, by L. G. & R. P. JONES

April 23, 1842. 43

Bankruptcy Notice.

United States of America, } ss
District of Indiana. }

In the District Court in Bankruptcy:—

THE third Monday in and 21st day of March, 1842; on this day the following person filed his petition praying for the benefit of the Bankrupt law, which is ordered to stand for hearing in the city of Indianapolis on the fourth Monday in May next, and that notice thereof signed by the Clerk be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel printed in Fort Wayne, at least twenty days before said day of hearing, to wit: HENRY RUDISILL, of Allen county.

By order of the Court,

HORACE BASSETT. Clk.

April 20, 1842. 43

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card Wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.

April 9th 1842. 43

JUSTICES' AND SHERIFFS' BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

1842. 1842.
TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the past season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western lakes and Ohio Canal, will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.

A. Rindge, New York,
J. H. Hooker, } Troy.
A. Van Ingen, }
M. Kingman, & Co., } Buffalo.
Levi Tillotson, }
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie, Pa.
Spear & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland.
Flesbury & Co., Huron,
Hollister & Booth, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Toledo,
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Dousman & Brown, Milwaukie,
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

☞ We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible line can do it.

PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents,
Maumee City.

April 20th, 1842. 43

1842. 1842.
Pratt & Brownlee,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &c., *And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.*

REFERENCES.

A. Rindge, }
Barnard Card, & Co } New York;
S. C. Gray, }
E. T. Pease. }
Noyes & Hoover, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co. }
Ogleton & Evans, } Buffalo.
J. Nottingham, & Co. }
W. M. Gallagher & Co. Erie.
Blair & Parks, Cleveland.
Hollister & Booth, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co. } Toledo.
Peckham, & Co. }
Gray & Lewis, Detroit,
Hunday & Halliday, Massilon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones, } Fort Wayne.
Evans & Hill, }
Peter Anderson, }
A. M. Higgins, } Logansport.
Strang & Miller, }

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.

AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.

Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42. 43

NOTICE.

THE Democrats of Huntington county are requested to meet in their respective townships on Saturday, the 7th day of May, to choose delegates to represent them in the district convention to be holden in the town of Warren, on Saturday, the 4th of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature, at the ensuing election. MANY VOTERS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democrats of Wells County, are hereby respectfully requested to attend at the Court House in Bluffton, on Saturday the 23d day of April next, for the purpose of nominating delegates to represent said County, in a District Convention, to be held in Warren in Huntington County, on Saturday the 4th day of June next.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

March 16th 1842. 38

TO POST MASTERS.—The Board of Control, of the Agricultural Society of the United States request, that the several Post Masters, make return to the treasurer of the society, (as requested by the "Circular,") by the first of June of all subscribers by them obtained.

Editors are requested to insert the same in their respective papers, for the benefit of agriculturists and planters.

Washington, April 1, 1842. 42

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction, at the Court House door in the City of Fort Wayne, on Saturday the seventh day of May next, the following described tract of land, belonging to the estate of William T. Graves, dec'd, to wit:—Beginning at the N. E. corner of section 6, in township No. 30, N. of R. 13 E., thence south 25.6 poles to the Wabash and Erie canal; thence north 75 degrees west 19.6 poles; thence north 25 poles; thence north 73 degrees east, along the Maumee river, back to the place of beginning; containing 3 acres. A credit of six months will be given. H. B. TAYLOR, Adm'r.

April 16th, 1842. 42

NEW STORE REMOVED.

THE Customers of E. A. CAMPBELL and the public generally, are notified that he has removed to the Store directly opposite Hill's tavern, a few doors west of the Post Office.

E. A. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1842. 42

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

E. A. CAMPBELL is now prepared to receive all goods that may be consigned to him and advance the charges upon them, at the store house recently occupied by O. W. Jefferds. All charges upon goods to be paid before they are removed.

SALT, FLOUR, and all kinds of produce received and sold on commission.

Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842. 42

Wm. A. Thompson,

NO. 9 WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CHAINS, &c., again appears before the Merchants of the West, with a view to informing them that his stock, always large, is being much increased this spring. With the capital and attention devoted to the business, he feels no hesitation in affirming that those merchants who have here tofore bought in New York will find it equally advantageous to purchase of him, for besides the low prices at which he sells, his stock is very general, comprising every article of Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, and General Hardware, required in the western country.

Terms of sale—*for cash or produce.*

Buffalo. April 1, 1842. 42 Cu

Eastern Store.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the store of N. FARRAND. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this with his former stock comprises a better assortment than can be found elsewhere. R. DYKES.

April 15, 1842.

DRIED FRUIT—25 Bushels Dried Apple for sale low, by R. W. TAYLOR.

March, 5, '42. 36

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the premises of Jesse Coles, living on the St. Joseph Feeder, 24 miles from Fort Wayne: One Black Mare 5 years old, carries her tail a little on one side when she trots, the hair worn from her side by the saddle; had on when last seen a leather headstall, shod all round.

One Chesnut Sorel Mare, 6 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, white face, glass eye, and three white feet; a little marked with the saddle.

One Bay Horse Colt, 3 years old, good size, the hind feet both white, a white spot in the forehead, no other marks or brands perceivable.

Any person who will return said horses to me or give information where they can be found shall have all reasonable expenses, and be paid for their trouble. JESSE COLES

April 14, 1842. 4

BOOTS & Shoes of every variety, from the French slipper to brogans, and from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

THE
LADIES' COMPANION,
A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

TWO ELEGANT STEEL PLATES IN EVERY NUMBER, THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ETC.

TERMS—$3 A YEAR IN ADVANCE—TWO COPIES FOR $5 IN ADVANCE.

Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIES' COMPANION is published monthly in the City of N. Y., and thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to continental, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould, Caroline Orne, Mrs. E. H. Steele, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, late Miss Buchanan, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud, Mrs. Emiline S. Smith, Miss A. D. Woodbrige.

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, N. P. Willis, Theodore S. Fay, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, Samuel Woodworth, Park Benjamin, Henry T. Tuckerman, Rufus Dawes, F. W. Thomas, W. Gilmore Simms, Epes Sargent, Robert Hamilton, William B. Tappan, George P. Morris, C. F. Daniels, A. McMakin, Horatio Gates, John Neal, Sam Smith, Albert Pike, Isaac M'Lellan, Jr. Thomas Dunn, English, Wm. G. Howard, John M'Cabe, Henry B. Hirst.

Among the number of the contributors to the "Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given lustre to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progression of their country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been eignally instrumental in advancing it, and among them will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of woman to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtues and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will be perceived, are of the most valued character. By this it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays—the instructive and the amusing—the grave and the gay—will be blended, to enhance the interest of the magazine.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

Even in this important respect the "Companion" may be safely pronounced to maintain a decided superiority over every competitor; and in regard to its gorgeous engravings, the work is distinguished above every literary periodical, whether in England or America. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the first artists, in the most finished manner, expressly for the work! *Scriptural engravings* are, also, occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a port folio of elegant steel engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS

are also given, illustrative of the changes of attire, in female costume and ornaments. These plates are not executed on wood, but so elaborately engraved on steel, as to be of themselves worthy of preservation as beautiful pictures; for it is the determination of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion, to offer nothing to its readers that is not worthy of unqualified admiration.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

receives the utmost attention. A piece of music is given in every number, and an experienced and competent musical professor having the immediate supervision, the selections may be relied upon as being from the most pleasing and popular songs. Above all, it will be made a matter of especial attention, to have every piece of music printed correctly and free from errors.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Criticism upon the publications which may from time to time be issued, is a matter involving serious responsibleness; especially when the decision of the critic is expected to influence a large portion of the community; and while the general of the books issued by the most prominent publishing houses in the country, enables the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion to announce the reviews of new works to form one of the features in the conduct of the Magazine; the reader who consults them for guidance in the selection of books for perusal, may place upon them implicit reliance. The basis of criticism is an impartial and independent judgment.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Under this head the more important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found, embracing every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the Ladies' Companion pre-eminent for the beauty and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary articles—the quality and value of its music—and the splendor of its pictorial embellishments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Two copies for five dollars, in current funds, in advance—post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

All letters and communications must be post paid, or they are not taken from the post office.

Address WM. W. SNOWDEN,
109 Fulton Street N. Y.

APPRENTICE WANTED

AT this office. A smart, intelligent boy will meet with a favorable chance to learn the Printing Business.

Feb. 26, 1842.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Storage & Forwarding
At TOLEDO, Ohio.

N. D. PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal, &c.* and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES, ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reasonable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO
Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Powers, do
White & Dyett, do
James S. Wyckoff & Co. do
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
G. C. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland
Pease & Allen do
40tf Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

Allen Circuit Court, August Term, 1842.

Joseph Slater,
vs.
Moses Jones, and Jeptha W. Edwards.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.—Be it remembered that on the 11th day of March 1842 the above plaintiff filed in the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court an affidavit, wherein he says that the said defendants are justly indebted to him in the sum of seventy dollars and ninety cents, by virtue of a Judgment of Walter Welch, a Justice of the Peace of the County of Lenawee, in the State of Michigan, by confession rendered on the 6th day of June, 1840, against the said Moses Jones and the said Jeptha W. Edwards, that the said judgement is still in full force, not vacated, reversed or otherwise made void; and that the said Moses Jones and the said Jeptha W. Edwards are not residents of the state of Indiana; and the said Joseph Slater having filed bond in the penal sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, conditional as the law requires, a writ of Foreign Attachment was issued to the Sheriff of Allen County, who returned said writ on the 17th day of March 1842, with the following endorsement, to wit: "By virtue of the within writ I have seized and taken into my possession the following described land, to wit: the W ½ of the S W ¼ of Sec. 18 Town 32 Range 12 East, containing 74 31-100 acres as the property of the said defendants, and have taken Wm. T. Hunter to my assistance, and we have appraised the same at $1 25 per acre.

Notice is therefore given to the said Moses Jones and Jeptha W. Edwards, to be and appear before the judges of the Allen Circuit Court on the 1st day of the next term thereof to be held at the Court House in the City of Fort Wayne on the 22d day of August next and defend said suit, or the same will be determined in his absence. P. G. JONES, Clk.

April 1st 1842. $4 00 40

State of Indiana, }
Wells County, }

Wells Probate Court, February Term, 1842.

Samuel King and Elizabeth King his wife, David Thompson, John Thompson, by his guardian John Myers, et. al.
vs.
Owen Hamilton, Martha Hamilton Robert Irwin and Rachel Irwin, heirs of the estate of John Thompson, Dec'd,
Petition for partition.

NOW COMES said petitioners by Samuel G. Upton their Attorney and files their petition in these words, (here insert) and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Owen Hamilton and Martha Hamilton his wife, late Martha Thompson and Robert Irwin and Rachel Irwin his wife, late Rachel Thompson, heirs of said decedent are not residents of the State of Indiana. It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice of the filing and pendency of said petition be given said heirs by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a newspaper printed and published in the City of Fort Wayne, in the County of Allen, State of Indiana, and of general circulation in said County of Wells, there being no newspaper printed and published in said county, and the Fort Wayne Sentinel being the nearest newspaper printed and published to the said County of Wells, for three consecutive weeks for more than four weeks before the first day of the next term of this Court, notifying said heirs of the pendency of said petition and that unless they appear and plead, answer or demur to said petition on or before the first day of next term of this court the same will be taken as confessed as to them and a decree had thereon accordingly in their absence.

Test, BOWEN HALE, Clk.

March 16, 1842. $4

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Jacob Barnett, late of Huntington County, dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN HEFFNER, Adm'r.

March 23, '42. 40

Fort Wayne Axe Factory
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞ *All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.*

Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING done to order,

GEORGE BUCHANAN,

March 26, 1842. 35tf

American House.
FORT WAYNE, IA.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

THIS house is now and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me. LEWIS HUMBERT.

Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware

in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Doct. Beecher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.

⁂ Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.

Fort wayne, Feb. 10, 1842. 34tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Ann Parker of Allen County, dec'd. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them for settlement.

WALTER PARKER, Adm'r.

April 1st. 1842. 40

"On his own Hook."

ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, paper rags, old copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no TRUST.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

Cabinet and Chair Making

B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made, and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and WINDSOR CHAIRS, SIDE-BOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedstead and Candle, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.

B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.

Fort Wayne, March 26, 1842. 1y39

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into copartnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS and are now prepared to carry on business on the premises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the canal.

All business entrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD,
B. B. STEVENS

Feb. 10th 1842.

Cash for Wheat.

20,000 BUSHELS WHEAT Wanted immediately, at the store of E. A. Campbell.

Farmers, bring on your WHEAT, for which

The highest price in Current Funds will be paid by the subscriber.

Call at the store, a few doors west of the Post Office, in part occupied by O. W. Jefferds, as a Drug Store, opposite Hill's tavern, without delay.

R. M. LYON.

Fort Wayne, April 1st. 1842. 40

Coopering *Establishment.*

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street*, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Washtubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fill any contract he may make.

Fort Wayne, August 20th '41. 9

State of Indiana, }
Huntington County }

In the Huntington Probate Court, May Term 1842.

Robert Roberts and Abegail his wife,
vs.
Albert Sparks and Mary Jane Sparks.

PETITION FOR DOWER.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next term of the Huntington Probate Court, by Robert Roberts and Abigail his wife, formerly Abegail Sparks wife of Moses Sparks late of said county deceased, for partition of their dower in the following lands and tenements to wit: The north west quarter of Section twenty four, Town twenty seven, north of Range ten, east, containing 160 acres, also the south half of the north east quarter of Sec. 11, Town 26 north of Range 10, east containing 80 acres, and all other lands and tenements of which the said Moses Sparks was entitled to at the time of his death.

ROBERT ROBERTS,
ABIGAIL ROBERTS.

March 14, 1842. 29, $2

DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term 1842.

Anthony Dodge, }
vs. } Foreign Attachment.
Jabez Cady, }

WHEREAS on the 18th day of March, 1842, the above plaintiff filed in the clerk's office of the De Kalb Circuit Court an affidavit, sworn to before Ariel Walden, one of the associate Judges of the said DeKalb Circuit Court, wherein he sets forth that Jabez Cady is indebted to him the full and just sum of thirty-five dollars by a certain promissory note drawn by the said Cady, dated the 21st of December, 1840, payable on the first day of Jan. 1842, in carpenter and joiner work to said Anthony Dodge, and that the said Jabez Cady is not now a resident of the State of Indiana, and the said Dodge having filed a bond as required by law, a writ of foreign attachment was issued from the Clerk's office directed to the Sheriff of DeKalb County, which writ was returned to the Clerk's office by said Sheriff on the 23d day March 1842 with the following endorsement:

I this day, the 22d of March, have with the assistance of Solomon Dolong, attached the following property in Newville township, DeKalb County: the north part of west half of south west quarter of Sec. 6; being twenty acres, more or less, and have appraised the above described land at $3 25 per acre. Also lots No. 72 and 73; and also a fraction lying on the south east end of the above lots, running parallel with the river St Joseph on the town plat of Vienna, said lots and fraction valued at $30 00.

Notice is therefore given to the said Jabez Cady to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the house of Wesley Park, in Auburn, on the 2d day of May 1842, and defend said suit, or the same will be determined in his absence.

SAMUEL W. SPROTT, Clk.

March 23d 1842. 69

200 HORSE HIDES wanted, for which cash will be paid.

TAYLOR & HUBBELL.

March 8, '42. 36

Ohio Money Wanted.

MOST kinds of Ohio Bank Notes received at par for Goods.

Feb. 26. R. W. TAYLOR.

F. P. RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE,
Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1838. 29tf

Cassimeres and Satinetts

OF various colors and extra quality, selling cheaper than ever at the New Store

E. A. CAMPBELL.

SHAWLS.—Taglioni, merino, brocha, De Laine, Chenille, and plaid shawls, going cheap for cash at the *New Store.*

E. A. CAMPBELL.

New Grocery Store!

THE undersigned has just received a large assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Lump Loaf and N. Orleans; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, and Lead;

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS;

Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, and Whiskey;

Mackerel & Codfish,

White Lead, Oils and Paints of all kinds.

Also a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES &c

Saddles, Bridles, and Martingals,

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

F. COMPARET.

P. S.—He has also 300 bbls. SALT which he can sell much cheaper than has been offered in this market. Also, the subscriber will pay cash for FURS and PELTRIES, and will purchase WHEAT, CORN, RYE, and BARLEY, for which cash will also be paid. Also HOGS, when he gets his distillery in operation which will be about the first of October. F. C.

Fort Wayne City, July 29, 1841. 6

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia street, one door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq.'s office, up stairs.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.

Aug. 20, '41. 9

SALT! SALT!

LAKE SALT of superior quality, at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

FORT WAYNE,
Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.

Dec. 30th, 1841.

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, or cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention, and done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER,
JOHN M. MILLER.

Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1e

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street; and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant retreat during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable and agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

L. P. FERRY,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,

FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange, Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections throughout the state.

Having formed a connection with a prominent member of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

REFERENCES—
A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jas. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Duret, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west of Calhoun street. 29

State of Indiana, Allen County.

Allen Probate Court, Feb. Term, 1842

Estate of J. Douglass, deceased.

COMES now the administrator of said estate and makes his report, whereby it appears that the personal property *of said deceased* is insufficient to pay the debts outstanding against the same:

It is therefore ordered by the court that notice be given to the unknown heirs of said Douglass to be and appear at the next term of said court, and show cause why the real estate of said deceased, shall not be made assets to pay the debts outstanding against the same.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

Feb. 26, 1842 3 w 35.

In the Wells Circuit Court, March Term 1842.

Henry Ridgely, }
vs. } Domestic Attachment.
David O. L. Ogden }

WHEREAS on the 26th day of January 1842 the above named plaintiff, Henry Ridgely, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Wells Circuit Court, an affidavit by him subscribed and sworn to before said Clerk, wherein he deposeth and saith that David O. L. Ogden is justly indebted to him in the sum of twenty-five dollars for building a house for the said Ogden, and that the said Ogden so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. And said Ridgely having filed his bond as required by law, a writ of domestic attachment was issued from said Clerk's office, directed to the sheriff of said County, commanding him to attach the lands and tenements and seize and take into his possession the goods and chattels, rights, credits, moneys and effects of him the said Ogden in his bailiwick, which said writ has been returned by said sheriff to said Clerk's office with the following endorsement thereon, to wit:—I have attached the east half of the N E qr. of Sec. 8 Town. 26 N of Range 12 E, containing 80 acres, valued by the aid of Erastus E. Hathaway, at two hundred and eighty dollars.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant David O. L. Ogden, to be and appear before the Judges of the Wells Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House in said county, on 14th day of March next, and defend said suit, or the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

BOWEN HALE, Clk.

Jan 28, 1842. 36

da the leading tariff press of the country, published at the East, is seized with terror at the "blow struck at the West," and calls on us simple backwoodsmen with all the zeal for Western interests that usually characterise the Eastern papers, to meet this British selfishness with high tariff and home-leaguers.

It really does seem as if some eastern people regard the West as a region designed for the consumption of every species of fabrication, not only of merchandize, but of politics.

We observe that the high tariff men are also complaining that England will not abandon her sliding scale of duties, although she has reduced them practically below the lowest rate of duty in our Compromise act.

Now the tariff men themselves are the authors of the home valuation clause of the Compromise law,—which they insisted on inserting contrary to the remonstrance of Mr. Calhoun.—And what is home valuation but a sliding scale? It is precisely the same thing—the same effect—only worse For the sliding scale, although it regulates the duty by the market price of the commodity where it is brought to sell, takes an average of that price for a considerable period throughout the whole kingdom. Whilst home valuation is made in every import city in the Union, and is not only changed by the general causes of the rise and fall of prices, but the particular state of the market in each place and the diversified judgment of different sets of appraisers.

We, as advocates of free trade, regard home valuation or sliding scale, as an evil and folly. But the home-leaguers make themselves exceedingly ridiculous in denouncing the very defects of English policy, which they themselves are trying to persuade this country to adopt as the heighth of wisdom.

Indian Council—New Treaty.—On Saturday last a Council was held at the Council House, on Buffalo Creek Reservation, which promises to be followed by important results. The Council was called at the instance of the Friends, and was attended by Baltimore and Philadelphia delegations from that body, and by nearly, if not quite, all the Chiefs, on the Tonawanda, Buffalo Creek and Cattaraugus Reservations. The Friends with characteristic philanthropy are aiming to effect a compromise between the supporters and opponents of the late treaty, which has been the subject of so much heated discussion, and for that purpose they submitted to the Indians the following propositions, which, it is said, are agreeable to the Ogden Company: To annul the late treaty and make a new one by which the Indians on the Tonawanda and Buffalo Creek reservations shall give up those lands, and all be concentrated on the Cattaraugus Reservation. This last named reservation, embracing some fifty odd thousand acres, is sufficiently large for the accommodation of all the red men, and the Friends believe if they can there be collected, and be brought under proper educational and moral supervision, their condition can be vastly improved. The propositions have very generally been favorably entertained by the Indians, and strong hopes are cherished that all the unhappy difficulties which have existed for the past few years will be amicably and finally settled. Of course whatever arragement may be made must receive the govermental sanction to give it validity, but no opposition we presume will be experienced in that quarter.—*Buffalo Com.*

The Schooner Merchant, left this port this morning, laden with pork, flour, lard, &c.—There are now but few vessels, if any, upon our lakes, that present a handsomer or gayer appearance than the Merchant, she having this spring, undergone most thorough repairs, by having new bull-warks, railing, &c., constructed, and having received such a touch from the painter's brush, as gives her the appearance "good as new." We hope she may reap a rich profit to her owners. She is commanded by Capt. T. M. Hubbell, as jolly and fine a tar as walks the quarter-deck of any craft that spreads her canvass to the "wild winds free."

Maumee River Times.

From the Charlestown Mercury.

Columbia April 3d.

Awful Conflagration.—Our town has been the scene of one of the most desolating fires that it has ever been our lot to witness.—It commenced yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, and burned until daylight, consuming the most beautiful and business part of Columbia. Twenty-nine stores and dwellings, with numerous out-buildings are in ruins. The loss in buildings and goods cannot fall much short of $200 000.—It is said to have originated in a blacksmith shop.

MARRIED.—On the 19th inst., in Noble County, by John Dunbar, Esq., Mr. John Winton, of this city, to Miss Antoinette J. Burnham, of Noble County.

[With the above notice we received a slight sprinkling of the 'wedding fixins,' for which we return our compliments and wishes for their increasing felicity.]

PORTRAIT & MINIATURE PAINTING!!

The public are invited to call at H. R. Colerick's New Store, up stairs.

LORING HUBBELL.

April 29th 1842. 44

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES.—A supply of these elegant and useful articles of furniture, now so fashionable in all the cities of the east, on hand at the painting room of the subscriber. LORING HUBBELL.

April 29th 1842. 44

NOTICE.—I will offer at public sale on the 16th day of July next, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, De Kalb Co. Ind., Section 16 in Township 33, North of Range 13, East. ROBERT WORK, School Com.

April 18, 1842. 44

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved. S. C. Freeman is authorised to settle the affairs of said copartnership.

S. C. FREEMAN,
T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

April 28, 1842. 44

FASHIONABLE

Millinery Establishment.

MRS. PAUL,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER,

Barry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style.

To Candidates.—All announcements should be accompanied with one dollar—it may be either in specie or Indiana State Bank, we won't be particular. We think a candidate who has paid the printer has a better chance of election than one who has not. He won't feel ashamed to look an honest man in the face, and ask him for his vote. Moreover, if our readers should find out that only those who have ☞ p. ☜ after their names, have poneyed up, they might ask the delinquents some awkward questions; at any rate, they would not think them prompt or correct business men, and might hesitate to entrust them with an office of any importance.

AUGUST ELECTION.

Mr. Editor. Please announce GEORGE F. HILL as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County at the ensuing election. p.

We are authorised to announce THOMAS VAN ANDA for Sheriff of Allen County. p.

We are requested to announce JOHN C. SWINNEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county. p.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM STEWART, as a candidate for Sheriff of this County.

If the citizens of Allen County will elect JOSEPH C. SILVERS Sheriff, at the next August election, he will be much obliged to them.

We are requested to inform the citizens of Allen county that BRADFORD B. STEVENS is a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD McMULLEN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allen county.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'r
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Farmers and mechanicks bk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putman
Commercial bank of Sciota	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Mayseville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville
MISSOURI.	
Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

ALCOHOL.—A large quantity of French and Peac BRANDY, Monongahala, Old Rye, and Irish WHISKEY, Holland GIN, Battavian BITTERS, VINEGAR, &c., all of which are of a good quality and will be sold very low for cash, by L. G. & R. P. JONES.

April 27, 1842. 41

CALL AND SETTLE.—All persons indebted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JONES, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by cash or note, as further indulgence cannot be given.

April 28, 1842. 44

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Fort Wayne Temperance society will be held at the Presbyterian Church in Fort Wayne, on the first Tuesday (3d day) of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M. officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and such other business transacted as the interests of the society may seem to require. A general attendance not only of this, but of neighboring societies is solicited.

CHARLES LEWIS, Sec'y.

Fort Wayne April 23, 1842.

State of Indiana, } ss
Allen County. }

In the Allen Circuit Court August Term, 1842.

Rebecca Bennet,
vs.
William Bennet.

Bill in Chancery—for Divorce.

WHEREAS it has been made satisfactorily to appear to me the undersigned Clerk of said Court (from the affidavit of a disinterested person this day filed in my Office,) that the above named defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

The said William Bennet therefore is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said bill, for a divorce, and unless he appear or or before the calling of the cause at the next Term of said Court and plead answer or demur to the same, the said bill as to said defendant will be taken as confessed. P. G. JONES, Cl'k. A. C. C

April 23, 1842. 43

50 BBLS. WHISKEY, cheap for cash at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

April 23, 1842. 43

ONONDAGA SALT—50 BBLS. ONONDAGA SALT received on commission, and will be sold low for cash, by L. G. & R. P. JONES

April 23, 1842. 43

Bankruptcy Notice.

United States of America, } ss
District of Indiana. }

In the District Court in Bankruptcy:—

THE third Monday in and 21st day of March, 1842; on this day the following person filed his petition praying for the benefit of the Bankrupt law, which is ordered to stand for hearing in the city of Indianapolis on the fourth Monday in May next, and that notice thereof signed by the Clerk be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel printed in Fort Wayne, at least twenty days before said day of hearing, to wit: Henry Rudisill, of Allen county.

By order of the Court.

HORACE BASSETT. Cl'k.

April 20, 1842. 43

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card Wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.

April 9th 1842. 43

JUSTICES' and SHERIFFS' BLANKS For sale at this Office.

1842. 1842.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the past season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal, will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.

A. Rindge, New York,
J. H. Hooker, } Troy.
A. Van Inwagen, } Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co., } Buffalo.
Levi Tiffotson, } Buffalo.
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie, Pa.
Spear & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland.
Flesharty & Co., Huron.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Dousman & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

☞ We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible Line can do it.

PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents,
Maumee City.

April 20th, 1842. 43

1842. 1842.

Pratt & Brownlee, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &c., *And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.*

REFERENCES.

A. Rindge, } New York,
Barnard Card, & Co } New York,
S. C. Gray } New York,
E. T. Pease. } New York,
Noyes & Hoover, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co. } Buffalo.
Gilston & Evans. } Buffalo.
J. Nottingham, & Co. } Buffalo.
W. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie.
Blair & Parks, Cleveland.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co. } Toledo.
Peckham, & Co. } Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Handay & Halliday, Massilon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones, } Fort Wayne.
Evans & Hill. } Fort Wayne.
Peter Anderson, } Logansport.
A. M. Higgins, } Logansport.
Strong & Miller, } Logansport.

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.

AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.

Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42. 43

NOTICE.

THE Democrats of Huntington county are requested to meet in their respective townships on Saturday, the 7th day of May, to choose delegates to represent them in the district convention to be holden in the town of Warren, on Saturday, the 4th of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature, at the ensuing election. MANY VOTERS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democrats of Wells County, are hereby respectfully requested to attend at the Court House in Bluffton, on Saturday the 23d day of April next, for the purpose of nominating delegates to represent said County, in a District Convention, to be held in Warren in Huntington County, on Saturday the 4th day of June next.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

March 16th 1842. 38

TO POST MASTERS.—The Board of Control, of the Agricultural Society of the United States request, that the several Post Masters make return to the treasurer of the society, (as requested by the "Circular,") by the first of June of all subscribers by them obtained.

Editors are requested to insert the same in their respective papers, for the benefit of agriculturists and planters.

Washington, April 1, 1842. 42

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction, at the Court House door in the City of Fort Wayne, on Saturday the seventh day of May next, the following described tract of land, belonging to the estate of William T. Graves, dec'd, to wit:—Beginning at the N. E. corner of section 6, in township No. 30, N. of R. 13 E., thence south 25.6 poles to the Wabash and Erie canal; thence north 75 degrees west 19.6 poles; thence north 25 poles; thence north 73 degrees east, along the Maumee river, back to the place of beginning; containing 3 acres. A credit of six months will be given. H. B. TAYLOR, Adm'r.

April 16th, 1842. 42.

NEW STORE REMOVED.

THE Customers of E. A. Campbell and the public generally, are notified that he has removed to the Store directly opposite Lillie's tavern, a few doors west of the Post Office

E. A. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1842. 42

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

E. A. CAMPBELL is now prepared to receive all goods that may be consigned to him and advance the charges upon them, at the store house recently occupied by O. W. Jefferds. All charges upon goods to be paid before they are removed.

SALT, FLOUR, and all kinds of produce received and sold on commission.

Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842. 42

Wm. A. Thompson,

NO. 9 WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Nails, Chains, &c., again appears before the Merchants of the West, with a view to informing them that his stock, always large, is being much increased this spring. With the capital and attention devoted to the business, he feels no hesitation in affirming that those merchants who have heretofore bought in New York will find it equally advantageous to purchase of him, for besides the low prices at which he sells, his stock is very general, comprising every article of Iron, Steel, Nails, Cuttlery, and General Hardware, required in the western country.

Terms of sale—for cash or produce.

Buffalo. April 1, 1842. 42 6m

Eastern Store.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the store of N. FARRAND. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this with his former stock comprises a better assortment than can be found elsewhere. R. DYKES.

April 15, 1842.

DRIED FRUIT—25 Bushels Dried Apple for sale low, by R. W. TAYLOR.

March 5, '42. 36

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the premises of Jesse Coles, living on the St. Joseph Feeder, 2½ miles from Fort Wayne: One Black Mare 5 years old, carries her tail a little on one side when she trots, the hair worn from her side by the saddle; had on when last seen a leather headstall, shed all round.

One Chesnut Sorel Mare, 6 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, white face, glass eye, and three white feet, a little marked with the saddle

One Bay Horse Colt, 3 years old, good size, the hind feet both white, a white spot in the forehead, no other marks or brands perceivable.

Any person who will return said horses to me or give information where they can be found shall have all reasonable expenses, and be paid for their trouble. JESSE COLES

April 14, 1842. 4

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French slipper to brogans, and from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

THE

LADIES' COMPANION,

A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

TWO ELEGANT STEEL PLATES IN EVERY NUMBER, THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ETC.

TERMS—$3 A YEAR IN ADVANCE—TWO COPIES FOR $5 IN ADVANCE.

Published in the city of New York. by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIES' COMPANION is published monthly in the City of N. Y., and thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with untiring promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould, Caroline Orne, Mrs E. R. Steele, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, late Miss Buchanan, Miss Mary Ann Brown (Eng) Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud, Mrs. Emiline S. Smith, Miss A. D. Woodbrige.

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, N. P. Willis, Theodore S. Fay, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, Samuel Woodworth, Park Benjamin, Henry T. Tuckerman, Rufus Daws, F. W. Thomas, W. Gilmore Simms, Epes Sargent, Robert Hamilton, William B. Tappan, George P. Morris, C. F. Daniels, A. McMakin, Horatio Gates, John Neal, Seba Smith, Albert Pike, Isaac M'Lellan, Jr. Thomas Dunn, English, Wm. G. Howard, John M'Cabe, Henry B. Hirst.

Among the number of the contributors to the "Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given lustre to our national literature, and whose reputations are identified with the progression of their country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been signally instrumental in advancing it, and among them will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of woman to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtue and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will be perceived are of the most varied character. By this it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays—the instructive and the amusing—the grave and the gay—will be blended, to enhance the interest of the magazine.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

Even in this important respect the "Companion" may be safely pronounced to maintain a decided superiority over every competitor; and in regard to its gorgeous engravings, the work is distinguished above every literary periodical, whether in England or America. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the first artists, in the most finished manner, expressly for the work! *Scriptural engravings* are, also, occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a port folio of elegant steal engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS

are also given, *illustrative of the changes of attire, in female costume and ornaments.* These plates are not executed on wood, but so elaborately engraved on steel, as to be of themselves worthy of preservation as beautiful pictures; for it is the determination of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion. to offer nothing to its readers that is not worthy of unqualified admiration.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

receives the utmost attention. A piece of music is given in every number, and an experienced and competent musical professor having the immediate supervision, the selections may be relied upon as being from the most pleasing and popular songs. Above all, it will be made a matter of especial attention, to have every piece of music printed correctly and free from errors.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Criticism upon the publications which may from time to time be issued, is a matter involving serious responsibleness; especially when the decision of the critic is expected to influence a large portion of the community; and while the receipt of the books issued by the most prominent publishing houses in the country, enables the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion to announce the reviews of new works to form one of the features in the conduct of the Magazine, the reader who consults them for guidance in the selection of books for perusal, may place upon them implicit reliance. The basis of criticism is an impartial and independent judgment.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Under this head the more important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found, embracing every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the Ladies' Companion pre eminent for the beauty and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary article—the quality and value of its music—and the splendor of its pictorial embellisments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Two copies for five dollars, if current funds, in advance—post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

All letters and communications must be post paid, or they are not taken from the post office.

Address WM. W. SNOWDEN,
109 Fulton Street N. Y.

APPRENTICE WANTED

AT this office. A smart, intelligent boy will meet with a favorable chance to learn the Printing Business.

Feb. 26, 1842.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Storage & Forwarding

At TOLEDO, Ohio.

PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal, &c.* and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES, ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reasonable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO

Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Powers, "
Wilkes & Dygert, "
James S Wyckoff & Co "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. C. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland
Pease & Allen "
Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

40tf

Allen Circuit Court, August Term, 1842.

Joseph Slater,
vs.
Moses Jones, and Jeptha W. Edwards.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.—Be it remembered that on the 14th day of March 1842, the above plaintiff filed in the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court an affidavit, wherein he says that the said defendants are justly indebted to him in the sum of seventy dollars and ninety cents, by virtue of a Judgment of Walter Welch, a Justice of the Peace of the County of Lenawee, in the State of Michigan, by confession rendered on the 6th day of June, 1840, against the said Moses Jones and the said Jeptha W. Edwards, that the said judgment is still in full force, not vacated, reversed or otherwise made void; and that the said Moses Jones and the said Jeptha W. Edwards are not residents of the State of Indiana; and the said Joseph Slater having filed bond in the penal sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, conditioned as the law requires, a writ of Foreign Attachment was issued to the Sheriff of Allen County, who returned said writ on the 17th day of March 1842, with the following endorsement, to wit: "By virtue of the within writ I have seized and taken into my possession the following described land, to wit: the W ½ of the S W ¼ of Sec. 13 Town 32 Range 12 E., containing 74 34-100 acres as the property of the said defendants, and have taken Wm. T. Hunter to my assistance, and we have appraised the same at $1 25 per acre

Notice is therefore given to the said Moses Jones and Jeptha W. Edwards, to be and appear before the judges of the Allen Circuit Court on the 1st day of the next term thereof to be held at the Court House in the City of Fort Wayne on the 22d day of August next and defend said suit, or the same will be determined in his absence. P. G. JONES, Clk.

April 1st 1842. $4 50 40

State of Indiana, }
Wells County, }

Wells Probate Court, February Term, 1842

Samuel King and Elizabeth King his wife, David Thompson, John Thompson, by his guardian John Myers, et. al.

vs.

Owen Hamilton, Martha Hamilton Robert Irwin and Rachel Irwin, heirs of the estate of John Thompson, Dec'd.

Petition for partition.

NOW COMES said petitioners by Samuel G. Upton their Attorney and files their petition in these words, (here insert) and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Owen Hamilton and Martha Hamilton his wife, late Martha Thompson and Robert Irwin and Rachel Irwin his wife, late Rachel Thompson, heirs of said decedent are not residents of the State of Indiana. It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice of the filing and pendency of said petition be given said heirs by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a newspaper printed and published in the City of Fort Wayne, in the County of Allen, State of Indiana, and of general circulation in said County of Wells, there being no newspaper printed and published in said county, and the Fort Wayne Sentinel being the nearest newspaper printed and published to the said County of Wells, for three consecutive weeks, the more than four weeks before the first day of the next term of this Court, notifying said heirs of the pendency of said petition and that unless they appear and plead, answer or demur to said petition on or before the first day of next term of this court, the same will be taken as confessed as to them and a decree had thereon accordingly in their absence.

Test, BOWEN HALE, Cl'k.

March 16, 1842. $4

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Jacob Barnett, late of Huntington County, dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN HUFFNER, Adm'r.

March 23, '42. 40

Fort Wayne Axe Factory AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞ *All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention*

Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, *done to order,*

GEORGE BUCHANAN.

March 26, 1842. 33tf

American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

THIS house is new and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me. LEWIS HUMBERT.

Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware

in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Doct. Beecher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.

⁂ Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.

Fort wayne, Feb. 10, 1842. 34tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Ann Parker of Allen County, dec'd. Persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them for settlement.

WALTER PARKER, Adm'r.

April 1st. 1842. 40

"On his own Hook."

ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, paper rags, old copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no TRUST.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

Cabinet and Chair Making

B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and WINDSOR CHAIRS, SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedsteads and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.

B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.

Fort Wayne, March 26, 1842. 1y39

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into copartnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS and are now prepared to carry on business on the promises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached coming to the canal.

All business entrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
B. B. STEVENS

Feb. 10th 1842

Cash for Wheat.

20,000 BUSHELS WHEAT Wanted immediately, at the store of E. A. Campbell.

Farmers, bring on your WHEAT, for which

The highest price in Current Funds will be paid by the subscriber.

Call at the store, a few doors west of the Post Office, in part occupied by O. W. Jefferds, as a Drug Store, opposite Lillie's tavern, without delay.

R. M. LYON.

Fort Wayne, April 1st. 1842. 49

Coopering *Establishment.*

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street,* one door west of S. Bail's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest water cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whisky barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfill any contract he may make.

Fort Wayne, August 20th '41 9

State of Indiana, }
Huntington County }

In the Huntington Probate Court, May Term 1842.

Robert Roberts and Abigail his wife,
vs.
Albert Sparks and Mary Jane Sparks.

PETITION FOR DOWER.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next term of the Huntington Probate Court by Robert Roberts and Abigail his wife, formerly Abigail Sparks wife of Moses Sparks late of said county deceased, for partition of their dower in the following lands and tenements to wit: The north west quarter of Section twenty four, Town twenty seven, north of Range ten, east, containing 160 acres, also the south half of the north east quarter of Sec. 11, Town 26 north of Range 10, east containing 80 acres, and all other lands and tenements of which the said Moses Sparks was entitled to at the time of his death.

ROBERT ROBERTS,
ABIGAIL ROBERTS

March 14, 1842. 39. $2

DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term 1842.

Anthony Dodge, } Foreign Attachment.
vs. }
Jabez Cady. }

WHEREAS on the 18th day of March, 1842 the above plaintiff filed in the clerk's office of the De Kalb Circuit Court an affidavit, sworn to before Arial Walden, one of the associate Judges of the said DeKalb Circuit Court, wherein he saith that Jabez Cady is indebted to him the full and just sum of thirty-five dollars by a certain promissory note drawn by the said Cady, dated the 21st of December, 1840, payable on the first day of Jan. 1842, in carpenter and joiner work to said Anthony Dodge, and that the said Jabez Cady is not now a resident of the State of Indiana, and the said Dodge having filed a bond as is required by law, a writ of foreign attachment was issued from the Clerk's office directed to the Sheriff of DeKalb County, which writ was returned to the Clerk's office by said Sheriff on the 23d day March 1842 with the following endorsement:

I this day, the 22d of March, have with the assistance of Solomon Delong, attached the following property in Newville township, DeKalb County: the north part of west half of south west quarter of Sec. 6; being twenty acres, more or less, and have appraised the above described land at $3 25 per acre Also lots No. 72 and 73, and also a fraction lying on the south east end of the above lots, running parallel with the river St Joseph on the town plat of Vienna, said lots and fraction valued at $20 00.

Notice is therefore given to the said Jabez Cady to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the house of Wesley Park, in Auburn, on the 2d day of May 1842, and defend said suit, or the same will be determined in his absence.

SAMUEL W. SPROTT, Cl'k

March 23d 1842. 39

200 HORSE HIDES wanted, for which cash will be paid.

TAYLOR & HUBBELL.

March 4, '42. 36

Ohio Money Wanted

MOST kinds of Ohio Bank Notes received at par for Goods.

Feb. 26. R. W. TAYLOR.

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE.
Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1838. 29

Cassimeres and Satinetts

OF various colors and extra quality, selling cheaper than ever at the New Store

E. A. CAMPBELL.

SHAWLS.—Taglioni, merino, brocha, De Laine, Chemille, and plaid shawls, going cheap for cash at the *New Store.*

E. A. CAMPBELL.

New Grocery Store!

THE undersigned has just received a large assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Lump Loaf and N. Orleans; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, and Lead.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, and Whisk

Mackerel & Codfish,

White Lead, Oils and Paints of all kinds

Also a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Saddles, Bridles, and Martingale

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

F. COMPARET.

P. S. He has also 300 bbls. SALT which he can sell much cheaper than has been offered in this market. Also, the subscriber will pay cash for FURS and PELTRIES, and will purchase WHEAT, CORN, RYE, and BARLEY, for which cash will also be paid: Also HOGS, when he gets his distillery in operation which will be about the first of October. F. C.

Fort Wayne City, July 29, 1841. 6

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE

ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia street, one door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq's office, up stairs.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.

Aug. 20, '41. 9

SALT! SALT!

LAKE SALT of superior quality, at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill, for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.

THOMAS JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

FORT WAYNE,
Indiana.

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.

Dec. 30th, 1841.

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best materials and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention and be done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER
JOHN M. MILLER.

Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1e

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the [illegible] establishment situated on the south side of Columbia street and having renovated and [illegible] the same in a neat and comfortable manner, [illegible] solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable and agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

L. P. FERRY,

Attorney & Counsellor at-Law.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange, Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections throughout the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

References—

A Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Duret, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west of Calhoun street. 29

State of Indiana, Allen County.

Allen Probate Court, Feb. Term, 1842
Estate of J. Douglass, *deceased.*

COMES now the administrator of said estate and makes his report, whereby it appears that the personal property of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts outstanding against the same:

It is therefore ordered by the court that notice be given to the unknown heirs of said Douglass to be and appear at the next term of said court, and show cause why the real estate of said deceased, shall not be made assets to pay the debts outstanding against the same.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

Feb. 26, 184 3 w 35

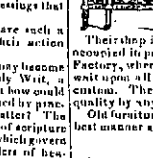
In the Wells Circuit Court, March Term 1842

Henry Ridgely, } Domestic Attachment.
vs. }
David O. L. Ogden }

WHEREAS on the 26th day of January 1842 the above named plaintiff, Henry Ridgely, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Wells Circuit Court, an affidavit by him subscribed and sworn to before said Clerk, wherein he deposeth and saith that David O. L. Ogden is justly indebted to him in the sum of twenty-five dollars for building a house for the said Ogden, and that the said Ogden so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. And said Ridgely having filed his bond as required by law, a writ of domestic attachment was issued from said Clerk's office, directed to the sheriff of said County, commanding him to attach the lands and tenements and seize and take into his possession the goods and chattles, rights, credits, moneys and effects of him the said Ogden in his bailiwick, which said writ has been returned by said sheriff to said Clerk's office with the following endorsement thereon, to wit:—I have attached the east half of the N E qr of Sec. 8 Town. 26 N of Range 12 E, containing 80 acres, valued by the aid of Erastus E. Hathaway, at two hundred and eighty dollars.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant David O. L. Ogden, to be and appear before the Judges of the Wells Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House in said county, on 14th day of March next, and defend said suit or the same will be heard and determined in his absence. BOWEN HALE, Cl'k.

Jan 28, 1842. 36



THE LADY'S
WORLD of FASHION.

A new Monthly Magazine with the above title, embellished with the earliest Fashions from Paris and London, elegant Steel and Mezzotint Engravings, Lace Work, Embroidery, Music, &c. will be issued early in December in advance of the other Magazines for January. The work will be devoted especially to the ladies, and will be issued in a style never before attempted in this country. It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day on every variety of subject, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. Hence most of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the pens of our best female writers, while the earliest fashions in all their varieties shall be correctly given;—so as to make the whole welcome at every fire-side. In the halls of the fashionable and the gay,—the home of the virtuous matron, whose own needle supplies her raiment, as well as the store and sewing room of the mantua maker and milliner.

The Main Design of the Work.

The prominent design of the Magazine will be to furnish in elegant and attractive style, the earliest, most correct, and full report in advance of all the other Magazines, and prior to the issuing of them here, of the Monthly Fashions direct from Paris in London. The advantage of this to every lady, who makes taste in dress the least matter of life, will at once be apparent, and to the professional dress maker and milliner of the United States, the enterprise will be of incalculable advantage. It is proposed to issue every month a number and variety of costume, which will put to the blush every thing in the way of monthly reports of the Fashions heretofore attempted.

For this purpose the publisher has embarked the most ample means and resources in the enterprise, and has matured his plans both in this country and in Europe prior to commencement. It has been a favorite project, and has been deliberately undertaken, and will be carried thro' vigorously. The first number will give an idea of beauty and real excellence of the plates.

Elegant Steel Engravings.

In order to render the work ornamental in the highest degree, and to make it a perfect *parlor companion*, and an *ornament to the centre-table*, as well as entertaining in its literature, and useful in the style of the fashion plates, it is proposed to issue the most elegant Steel and Mezzotint engravings from the first artists in the country, illustrated by choice and entertaining stories of domestic life. To vary the style of illustrations, occasional *Lace Patterns and Embroidery*, got out in unsurpassed beauty and truth, by that excellent artist F. Quarre, Esq. will also be given; and to leave nothing undone, at times, will be given, the most popular and elegant Music of the day, Songs Gallopades, Marches, etc.

The Typography.

The work will be printed on clear and beautiful type, on a page larger than any present three dollar Magazines, with fine margin, and strong, white paper, and will contain as much matter as can be compressed into thirty-six large octavo pages.

Time of Delivery.

The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamships which sail from Europe on the first of the month, usually arrive. Thus the work will be in the hands of every subscriber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other Magazines at least six weeks.

To bring the work within the reach of all, it will be issued at two dollars per annum for a single, or three copies for five dollars invariably in advance, post paid. The cheapness of the work will be at once appreciated, when we state that the London World of Fashion retails in this country at $10 per annum, and the Lady's World of Fashion will include every variety in the same style of excellence.

TO CLUBS.—*Three copies for five dollars, Eight do. for ten dollars.*

Current funds, post paid.

Editors who wish an exchange, upon copying this prospectus, with the work for one year.

Address C. J. PETERSON,
Ledger Building, Phila.

PROSPECTUS.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—Noth[illegible] more essential to the preservation of representative government than the elective franchise. We would sooner be governed by a hereditary monarch, than by representatives who procure their election by corruption. Every real friend of liberty ought to make himself acquainted with the manner in which the right of suffrage is assailed, in order that he may know how to guard against this most insidious and fatal enemy of free government in modern times.

That the practice of fraud in elections has been very extensive in the *United States* since 1837, no intelligent man doubts. Successive disclosures have proved that the elections in New York city were carried by fraud in 1838 and 1839. The instruments, the means, and the mode of operation, have all been laid bare, so as to place the matter beyond doubt or cavil. But these disclosures are contained in statements embracing much detail, and too long and complicated to be *generally* read and understood.

We propose to condense and connect them together by explanatory remarks, so as to enable every reader clearly to understand their application, bringing the whole within the compass of a single number of Kendall's Expositor. On the main points the language of the statement will be retained, and on all points our aim will be neither to add nor detract any thing of substance to or from the evidence therein embraced, but to present facts precisely as proved.

We shall endeavor to avail ourselves of further evidence not yet published but known to exist, showing that the scheme of fraud was not confined to the city of New York.

These facts should be brought to the knowledge of every honest voter in the Union; and it is our design to furnish them in the cheapest and most convenient form. Being given in one of the 30 regular numbers of the Expositor, the postage on them will be the same as for any other newspaper.

This condensed statement will be issued the latter part of the present month, or as early in April as it can be prepared.

The number of the Expositor containing it will be furnished at $1 50 per hundred, or *twenty-five cents a dozen for any smaller number.*

They will be sent by mail, on receipt of the money postage paid or *free.*

Orders should be sent immediately, as few or none not ordered will be printed.

AMOS KENDALL.

March 7th 1842.

St. Joseph Iron Works,
MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY INDIANA.

THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for PIG IRON AND CASTINGS that may be intrusted to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patterns, they especially invite the attention of millwrights and others interested to their works, where they can have their machinery as well cast and finished as at eastern establishments, and at as low prices.

The proprietors will keep on hand PIG IRON and a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.

Also—Bark Mills, Potash Kettles. &c.

Feb. 18, 1842. 6m

NEW YORK
AND
INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a [illegible] and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

The stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMMONS.

Feb 4, 1842. 32tf

THE NEW GENESSEE FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

VOLUME THREE—FOR 1842.

THE CHEAPEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER in the Union:—8 Large Pages Monthly (with gravings,) only 50 Cents per year!!

HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR.

(*Late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and Editor of the New Eng. Farmer.*)

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the New Genesee Farmer has received during the past year, the proprietor now has the satisfaction of announcing that he has made such arrangements for the coming year as cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the readers of the paper, and secure for it a still more extensive circulation.

Desiring to make it the most useful and widely circulating agricultural paper in the Union, the proprietor has engaged the services of the celebrated and eminent agricultural writer and orator, HENRY COLMAN, well known as the late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts and formerly editor of the New England Farmer. Depending on the co-operation and support of the friends of agriculture in the Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Colman has consented to leave the field where he has labored with so much honor and success and locate at Rochester, were through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, he expects to find a more extensive field of usefulness.

The former editors and contributors will continue their assistance, and care will be taken to make the paper interesting and useful, not only to farmers, but to all persons engaged in rural or domestic affairs. With such a combination of talent, the New Genesee Farmer cannot fail to obtain an immense circulation—give a new impulse to the cause of agriculture—promote the best interests of community, and tend to increase the wealth and prosperity of the Nation.—It is hoped, therefore, that every friend of agriculture—every well wisher of his neighborhood and his county, will lend his aid, and not only subscribe himself, but induce his neighbors to subscribe also. The paper will be continued at its present low price, in order that its influence may be most widely extended. Its appearance will be considerably improved, and having now a Power Press exclusively for the work, greater promptness and regularity will be secured.—Careful clerks are engaged to mail the papers, so that it is believed there will be little cause for complaint hereafter.

Post Masters and their Assistants are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as Agents and remit subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price at which it is published will not allow of much pecuniary compensation to Agents, but it is believed they will find a reward in the benefits which result from the circulation of such periodicals in their neighborhoods.

☞ Persons ordering papers are requested to *strictly observe the* TERMS, and be careful to write *plainly* the names of subscribers, their Post Office County, and State; and in all cases to send the money with the order, so that the perplexity of keeping accounts may be avoided.

M. B. BATEHAM, Proprietor.

TERMS.—If current money is sent [such as New York or New England bills,] commission will be allowed as follows:—

Seven copies, for	$3,00	Payment always to be made in advance
Twelve do. for	5,00	
Twenty-five do. for . . .	10,00	

No commission will be allowed, *uncurrent* money is sent. Address,

BATEHAM & COLMAN,

December 1, 1841, *Rochester N. Y.*)

FRUIT-TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnish, during the ensuing spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $10 per hundred, or for single trees 18 3-4 cents; pear 50 cents per tree. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Work, who is authorized to contract for their delivery.

HAMPTON BR[illegible]NE.

References { S. HANNA
T. W. SWEENY
DANIEL REID.

Wayne county, In., Jan. 1, 1842. 59

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following *from Judge Patterson, for* thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N. J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co,

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is now permanently cured. The attacks now occur very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON,
Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane
For sale by EVANS & HILL.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe, this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas. G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elixir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan. 26, 1841.*

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not *forget* it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy *it*; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.

New York, 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

CAPS.—Fur, hair, seal, and velvet caps at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Extra State Sentinel.
PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS!

SINCE the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, we have accumulated a vast amount of facts and information relative to the past management of our State Affairs, which it is of the great importance that the People should be put in possession of, so that they may act understandingly in the premises hereafter, and pass such judgements as they will not have occasion to regret or to set aside.

These facts and this information, we shall take the earliest opportunity to spread before the People in the columns of our Weekly paper the "Indiana State Sentinel;" but being admonished, by the deplorable and burdened condition of the People, that many will feel themselves unable to subscribe for that paper low as its price, we have determined to make up from its columns, and issue a sheet, one half its size and twice the size of our Daily paper, to be entitled the

"EXTRA STATE SENTINEL."

This EXTRA paper will come within the means of every the *poorest* man to the State, who is as much, if not more interested in a virtuous and honest administration of public affairs as the richest. Its prime object will be to submit to the People, candidly and fearlessly, every fact relative to State policy, past and present—to review the acts of the present Legislature—to publish the disclosures, in relation to our financial affairs, made before the Legislative—Committees of Investigation—and, if possible, to bring about an honest reformation in every department of the State Government.

It will also, incidentally give concise information in relation to general politics, and discuss the question of a *Protective Tariff*, which is now beginning to be agitated, all over the country, by a secret understanding among the Whig Politicians, for the benefit of Mr. CLAY. It will oppose TAXATION of all sorts, whether in the shape of a Tariff, which taxes the poor as much as the rich; or that of a National Bank, which plunders the masses for the benefit of the few heartless speculators who may obtain its control and, in short, will oppose any amount direct indirect, taken from the pockets of the People or the labor or resources of the country, more than is barely sufficient to maintain the ordinary and necessary expenses of a frugal administration of public affairs.

The "Extra" will not be prostituted into a mere electioneering engine for the purpose of putting certain men out of offices and putting certain others into their places; it will advocate no '*change*' but such as it is believed [illegible] interests of the People require; and it will endeavor to inculcate such just principles of political economy, as will be of permanent benefit to the People, and induce them to demand of their public servants, whoever they may be, their honest observance and fulfillment.

THE EXTRA STATE SENTINEL

Will be commenced about the middle of March next, and will be continued six months, It will be printed on a medium sized sheet, and will be published once a week, during the term, at the following rates, payable, in all cases, in *advance.*

For one copy,	6 months	50 cents.	
Two copies,	" "	$1 00	
Twelve copies,	" "	5,00	to be sent at one time
Twenty-five copies	" "	10,00	

At these prices we believe the Extra will be acknowledged to be the cheapest paper ever published in this State.

The Weekly *Indiana State Sentinel* will be continued regularly, as heretofore; and will contain more, and a greater variety of political and miscellaneous matter, than any other newspaper in this State, without exception. Price Two Dollars a year; one dollar for six months—always in advance.

Both will be sent in exchange to every newspaper in this State that will give this notice a few publication, and the favor will be gratefully reciprocated in any other way that offers.

G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

☞ Names should be sent in as early as possible, as the edition of the Extra will be limited to the probable demand.

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb 18. R. W. TAYLOR.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body;

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Main and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

The Fort Wayne Fire Company No. 1, return their thanks to Capt Joseph Morgan, for refreshments furnished the company, at the fire last night.

By order of the Company,
March 12. W. LYTLE, Sec'y.

KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR
VOLUME TWO.

THE second volume of the Expositor will commence the first week in January, 1842, after which it will be much enlarged and published every other week at the same price, viz: *one dollar per year paid in advance.*

A portion of the enlargement will be devoted to agriculture and mechanics.

All present subscribers who wish to continue, will please forward the subscription money before the first of January.

A considerable number of the first volume, complete are still on hand, and for *two* dollars the first and second volumes can be had.

The first volume is of great value for future reference, as it will contain a condensed account of the proceedings of the late memorable session of Congress, with the yeas and nays upon every important proposition, accurately indexed.

Next week will be published and thereafter weekly, the

UNION DEMOCRAT.

This paper will commence with a review of the proceedings of Congress, at their late session, connected with a most free and ample discussion of the principles and consequences involved in the measures consummated and proposed.

In other respects pains will not be spared to make an useful and entertaining newspaper.

Price, *two dollars* per annum, *always in advance.*

The most important articles will be published in both the Expositor and the Democrat.

The advantages of the Democrat are that it will contain much more matter than the Expositor, will be received more frequently and will be in better form for circulation.

The advantages of the Expositor are that it will be in form for preservation, will have an index, will contain the most important matter, and will cost but half as much.

THREE DOLLARS will now pay for the Expositor from the commencement, and for one year of the Democrat.

Oct. 6, 1841.

The human Hair.
Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store*, Hanna's block. E. A. CAMPBELL.

December 1st, 1841.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between David H. Colerick, Wm. H. Coombs as attorneys at law, is this dissolved by mutual consent. All business heretofore commenced by them as partners will receive their attention as usual.

Fort Wayne Dec. 24 1841.

D. H. COLERICK,
WM. H. COOMBS

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Ettinger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

CASTINGS

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has in operation at Huntington, In., a FURNACE, by which he is enabled to furnish at short notice all kinds of castings. There is also attached to the Furnace a BLACKSMITH SHOP, where work is done at all times, and on the most accommodating terms, with neatness and despatch.

In connection with the above there is also a GRIST MILL, in full operation.

All of the above are under the same roof.

He has for sale at fair prices, PLOUGHS, of the following descriptions: Wood's Patent Cast Iron, No 1, and 3, and McCormick's Patent, wrought shear. Cash will be paid for old Castings, or received in pay for new.

W. G. JOHNSON.

N. B. The above property is in the town of Huntington, situated in the most fertile portion of the Wabash valley The water power afforded by the Wabash is equal to, if it does not surpass any in the State. Persons wishing to make a safe investment would do well to take advantage of this opportunity, as the above property will be sold on reasonable terms,

May 22, 1841 48tf

INTERETING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax-seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 38tf

Moffat's Life Pills
AND
PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggrivated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly *failed*, to which cures they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHOENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflamatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phoenix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhoea with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhoea and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which those complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

Ft Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841 7p. 1y

"Come to me ye naked! and I will clothe ye!!"

JAS. M. BLOSSOM, TAILOR, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on him by the public, would inform his friends generally, that he still continues his business on Columbia street, one door east of the Post Office, where he will at all times wait on his customers with great pleasure. All garments made by him warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done on short notice.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 20, '42. 3m

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green, brown and gray cloths at the cheap store
E. A. CAMPBELL.

MERINOES.—Figured and plain merinoes Delaines, &c., &c., &c., can be found at the lowest price at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!! To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.

Sold by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.
For sale by EVANS & HILL.

A LOT OF SILK WORM EGGS, for sale in large or small quantities, at the store of
R. W. TAYLOR.

Feb. 9, 1842. 1f

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Dec. 28, '41. 27c

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Lewis and Marsh is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said copartnership will be settled by Morgan Lewis.

MORGAN LEWIS,
ISAAC MARSH,

Febuary 5th, 4[illegible]. 82

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and councellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis.

He is also prepared to attend to all cases under the general bankrupt law, and will attend the district court at Indianapolis on the first day of February next for that purpose. Office, on Clinton st north of the Bank.

Dec. 29, 1841, 27c

GREAT REDUCTION IN BOOT and SHOE Making.

WM. DALMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Shoemaking business, on the south side of Columbia street a few doors east of M. Hedekin's Grocery. It is his intention to reduce his prices to suit the present hard times.

He will sell good coarse Boots for $3,25, and Brogans $2,00. Mending done at short notice and on equally liberal terms. Boots half soaled for 50 cents—other charges in proportion.

Jan. 29, 1842. 3m

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

SHEETINGS.

NAHANT, Bristol, Family, Portsmouth, and Dover sheetings, cheap for cash
E. A. CAMPBELL.

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow, and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by
R. W. TAYLOR.

Oct. 30th, 1841.

HENRY COOPER,
Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church
FORT WAYNE, IND

June 19 1841, 52c

Coopering! Coopering!!

THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has every thing just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of Wm. Suttenfield, dec'd, will present them to the undersigned, or to H. Cooper, her Attorney, on or before the next term of the Probate Court.

LAURA SUTTENFIELD, Adm'rx.
Of the estate of Wm. Suttenfield.

Feb. 18, 1842. 34

HORSE BILLS
(with a splendid engraving) neatly executed, on the most reasonable terms,
at the Sentinel office.

Fort Wayne, March 4, 1842. 36

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Western Farmer's own Paper.

The Union Agriculturist
AND WESTERN PRAIRIE FARMER.

Published at Chicago, Monthly, by the Union Agricultural Society, the organ of the Illinois State Agricultural Society and of other Western Societies.

VOL. SECOND. 1842.

The matter is prepared expressly for the *Western Farmer;* one half to three fourths of it being original, and the remainder selected from *thirty three Agricultural papers,* (every one in the United States, that is known to us,) and a great variety of other exchange publications and scientific works. In the first volume we published 130 communications, from practical farmers all over the West; and it is expected this year, the paper being more extensively known, that we shall be able to give many more.

The second volume is commenced with *twelve pages,* and contains more matter than any other agricultural paper in the United States. It is expected the subscriptions will enable the U. A. S. to continue it in this manner; the object of the Society being not to make money, but to furnish Western Farmers with a paper adapted to their wants at the least cost at which it can be published. But should the expense of publication not be defrayed, the number of pages will be reduced to eight, though when subscriptions will warrant it, twelve pages will again be given.

Engravings equal to those in any other agricultural paper will be freely used.

TERMS—One dollar per annum, *invariably in advance.* Six copies sent to one post office for $5. To make it an object for agricultural Societies to offer this paper for premiums, 50 copies be sent for $40. Also 50 copies will be sent to a *county* for $40, when the subscriptions are obtained by one individual.

The first volume can be had in numbers $1; or bound for $1 37.

AGENTS—Postmasters are respectfully requested to act as agents, and to remit names and money obtained by others. Any friend to agricultural improvement in the West, is requested to act as agent.

ADVERTISING—Yearly advertisers will be allowed the use of one square of 15 lines upon paying $8 00 in advance. For other advertisements, $1 50 will be charged for one square of 15 lines or under for the first insertion, $1 for the second, and seventy five cents for succeeding insertions.

Pedigree of stock, and descriptions of *patent* machines and improvements will be inserted in the body of the paper for $2,00 for a half column or less. For over half a column, $4 will be charged; over one column, $6, and so on. No communication, containing such information, will be inserted unless the money accompanies it.—Engravings must also be furnished by the proprietor, when he wishes them used.

Postage must be paid on all communications. Direct to the Union Agriculturist, Chicago, Ills.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Burlington State Road. There are 52 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 30 thrifty trees. Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne,

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 7, 1[illegible] 40c

WANTED.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which good funds will be paid at the highest market price on delivery, by
R. W. TAYLOR.

April 9, 1842. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of Ewing, Edsall & Co., is dissolved, having terminated on the 10th day of August '41, according to the limitation in the articles of copartnership.

All the books, accounts and papers are left with W. G. Ewing of said firm for settlement, and he is hereby authorised to settle and close all the affairs. Prompt payment is expected & will be required of all debts due the same.

W. G. & G. W. EWING,
W. S. EDSALL.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 17, '41. 9c

N. B. W. G. & G. W. Ewing will continue their former business at Fort Wayne, and have a commodious warehouse, where they will attend to the storage and commission business.

W. G. & G. W. EWING.

MUHLER & GRAFFE,
CABINET, CHAIR AND
SOFA MANUFACTORY,

Two doors west of Mr. Taylor's store, on Columbia street.

Jew Davids
OR
HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, [illegible] plaster, salve, ointment or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurrection
OR
PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases, of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1793, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Buna Bass, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞ Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No. 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

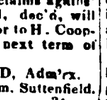
H. E Maynard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. F[illegible] do. Huntington,
——[illegible]aker, do Warsaw.

Cotton Yarn & Wadding.

COTTON YARN, wadding, batting, wicking and cotton twine, at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.



THE LADY'S

WORLD of FASHION.

A new Monthly Magazine with the above title, embellished with the earliest Fashions from Paris and London, elegant Steel and Mezzotint Engravings, Lace Work, Embroidery, Music, &c will be issued early in December in advance of the other Magazines for January. The work will be devoted especially to the ladies, and will be issued in a style never before attempted in this country. It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day on every variety of subject, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. Hence most of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the pens of our best female writers, while the earliest fashions in all their varieties shall be correctly given;—so as to make the whole welcome at every fire-side. In the halls of the fashionable and the gay,—the home of the virtuous matron, whose own needle supplies her raiment, as well as the store and sewing room of the mantua maker and milliner.

The Main Design of the Work.

The prominent design of the Magazine will be to furnish in elegant and attractive style, the earliest, most correct, and full report in advance of all the other Magazines, and prior to the issuing of them here, of the Monthly Fashions direct from Paris in London. The advantage of this to every lady, who makes taste in dress the least matter of life, will at once be apparent, and to the professional dress maker and milliner of the United States, the enterprise will be of incalculable advantage. It is proposed to issue every month a number and variety of costume, which will put to the blush every thing in the way of monthly reports of the Fashions heretofore attempted.

For this purpose the publisher has embarked the most ample means and resources in the enterprise, and has matured his plans both in this country and in Europe prior to commencement. It has been a favorite project, and has been deliberately undertaken, and will be carried thro' vigorously. The first number will give an idea of beauty and real excellence of the plates.

Elegant Steel Engravings.

In order to render the work ornamental in the highest degree, and to make it a perfect *parlor companion*, and an *ornament to the centre-table*, as well as entertaining in its literature, and useful in the style of the fashion plates, it is proposed to issue the most elegant Steel and Mezzotint engravings from the first artists in the country, illustrated by choice and entertaining stories of domestic life. To vary the style of illustrations, occasional *Lace Patterns* and *Embrodiery*, got put in unsurpassed beauty and truth, by that excellent artist F. Quarre, Esq. will also be given; and to leave nothing undone, at times, will be given, the most popular and elegant Music of the day, Songs Gallopades, Marches, etc.

The Typography.

The work will be printed on clear and beautiful type, on a page larger than any present three dollar Magazines, with fine margin, and strong, white paper, and will contain as much matter as can be compressed into thirty six large octavo pages.

Time of Delivery.

The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceeding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamships which sail from Europe on the first of the month, usually arrive. Thus the work will be in the hands of every subscriber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other Magazines at least six weeks.

To bring the work within the reach of all, it will be issued at two dollars per annum for a single, or three copies for five dollars invariably in advance, post paid. The cheapness of the work will be at once appreciated, when we state that the London World of Fashion retails in this country at $10 per annum, and the Lady's World of Fashion will include every variety in the same style of excellence.

TO CLUBS.—*Three copies for five dollars, Eight do. for ten dollars.*

Current funds, post paid.

Editors who wish an exchadge, upon copying this prospectus, with the work for one year. Address C. J PETERSON. Ledger Building, Phila.

PROSPECTUS,

ELECTION FRAUDS.—Nothing is more essential to the preservation of representative government than the elective franchise. We would sooner be governed by a hereditary monarch, than by representatives who procure their election by corruption. Every real friend of liberty ought to make himself acquainted with the manner in which the right of suffrage is assailed, in order that he may know how to guard against this most insidious and fatal enemy of free government in modern times.

That the practice of fraud in elections has been very extensive in the United States since 1837, no intelligent man doubts. Successive disclosures have proved that the elections in New York city were carried by fraud in 1838 and 1832. The instruments, the means, and the mode of operation, have all been laid bare, so as to place the matter beyond doubt or cavil. But these disclosures are contained in statements embracing much detail, and too long and complicated to be generally read and understood

We propose to condense and connect them together by explanatory remarks, so as to enable every reader clearly to understand their application, bringing the whole within the compass of a single number of Kendall's Expositor, On the main points the language of the statement will be retained, and on all points our aim will be neither to add nor detract any thing of substance to or from the evidence therein embraced, but to present facts precisely as proved.

We shall endeavor to avail ourselve of further evidence not yet published but known to exist, showing that the scheme of fraud was not confined to the city of New York.

These facts should be brought to the knowledge of every honest voter in the Union; and it is our design to furnish them in the cheapest and most convenient form. Being given in one of the 30 regular numbers of the Expositor, the postage on them will be the same as for any other newspaper.

This condensed statement will be issued the latter part of the present month, or as early in April as it can be prepared.

The number of the Expositor containing it will be furnished at $1 50 per hundred, or *twenty-five cents a dozen for any smaller number.*

They will be sent by mail, on receipt of the money postage paid or free.

Orders should be sent immediately, as few or none not ordered will be printed.

AMOS KENDALL.

March 7th 1842.

St. Joseph Iron Works,

MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY INDIANA.

THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for PIG IRON AND CASTINGS that may be intrusted to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patterns, they especially invite the attention of millwrights and others interested to their works, where they can have their machinery as well cast and finished as at eastern establishments, and at as low prices.

The proprietors will keep on hand PIG IRON and a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.

Also—Bark Mills, Potash Kettles. &c.

Feb. 18, 1842. 6m

NEW YORK AND INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMMONS.

Feb 4, 1842. 32tf

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

VOLUME THREE—FOR 1842.

THE CHEAPEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER in the Union:—6 Large Pages Monthly—(with gravings,) only 50 Cents per year!!

HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR.

(*Late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and Editor of the New Eng. Farmer.*)

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the New Genesee Farmer has received during the past year, the proprietor now has the satisfaction of announcing that he has made such arrangements for the coming year as cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the readers of the paper, and secure for it a still more extensive circulation.

Desiring to make it the most useful and widely circulating agricultural paper in the Union, the proprietor has engaged the services of the celebrated and eminent agricultural writer and orator, HENRY COLMAN, well known as the late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts and formerly editor of the New England Farmer. Depending on the co operation and support of the friends of agriculture in the Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Coleman has consented to leave the field where he has labored with so much honor and success and locate at Rochester, were through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, he expects to find a more extensive field of usefulness.

The former editors and contributors will continue their assistance, and care will be taken to make the paper interesting and useful, not only to farmers, but to all persons engaged in rural or domestic affairs. With such a combination of talent, the New Genesee Farmer cannot fail to obtain an immense circulation—give a new impulse to the cause of agriculture—promote the best interests of community, and tend to increase the wealth and prosperity of the Nation.—It is hoped, therefore, that every friend of agriculture—every well wisher of his neighborhood and his county, will lend his aid, and not only subscribe himself, but induce his neighbors to subscribe also. The paper will be continued at its present low price, in order that its influence may be most widely extended. Its appearance will be considerably improved, and having now a Power Press exclusively for the work, greater promptness and regularity will be secured.—Careful clerks are engaged to mail the papers, so that it is believed there will be little cause for complaint hereafter.

Post Masters and their Assistants are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as Agents and remit subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price at which it is published will not allow of much pecuniary compensation to Agents, but it is believed they will find a reward in the benefits which result from the circulation of such periodicals in their neighborhoods.

☞Persons ordering papers are requested to *strictly observe the* TERMS, and be careful to write *plainly* the names of subscribers, their Post Office County, and State; and in all cases to send the money with the order, so that the perplexity of keeping accounts may be avoided.

M. B BATEHAM, Property.

TERMS.—If current money is sent [such as New York or New England bills,] commission will be allowed as follows:—

Seven copies, for	$3.00	Payment always
Twelve do. for	5,00	to be made in
Twenty-five do. for ...	10,00	advance

No commission will be allowed, *uncurrent* money is sent. Address,

BATEHAM & COLMAN,

December 1. 1841, *Rochester N. Y.*)

FRUIT-TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnishes, during the ensuing spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $16 per hundred, or for single trees 18 3-4 cents; pear 50 cents per tree. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Work, who is authorized to contract for their delivery.

HAMPTON BR NE.

References: S. HANNA, T. W SWEENY, DANIEL REID.

Wayne county, Ia., Jan. 1, 1842. 29

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has fellowed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cured. The attacks now occur very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON.

Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exageration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas. G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elexir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Linniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald. Jan.* 26, 1841.

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.* (externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.

New York. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

CAPS.—Fur, hair, seal, and select caps at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Extra State Sentinel.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS!

SINCE the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, we have accumulated a vast amount of facts and information relative to the past management of our State Affairs, which it is of the great importance that the People should be put in possession of, so that they may act understandingly in the premises hereafter, and pass such judgements as they will not have occasion to regret or to set aside.

These facts and this information, we shall take the earliest opportunity to spread before the People in the columns of our Weekly paper the "Indiana State Sentinel;" but being admonished, by the deplorable and burdened condition of the People, that many will feel themselves unable to subscribe for that paper low as its price, we have determined to make up from its columns, and issue a sheet, one half its size and twice the size of our Daily paper, to be entitled the

"EXTRA STATE SENTINEL."

This EXTRA paper will come within the means of even the *poorest* man in the State, who is as much, if not more interested in a virtuous and honest administration of public affairs as the richest. Its prime object will be to submit to the People, candidly and fearlessly, every fact relative to State policy, past and present—to review the acts of the present Legislature—to publish the disclosures, in relation to our financial affairs, made before the Legislative—Committees of Investigation—and, if possible, to bring about an honest reformation in every department of the State Government.

It will also, incidentally give concise information in relation to general politics, and discuss the question of a *Protective Tariff*, which is now beginning to be agitated, all over the country by a secret understanding among the Whig Politicians, for the benefit of Mr. CLAY. It will oppose TAXATION of all sorts, whether in the shape of a Tariff, which taxes the poor as much as the rich; or that of a National Bank, which plunders the masses for the benefit of the few heartless speculators who may obtain its control and, in short, will oppose any amount direct indirect, takes from the pockets of the People or the labor or resources of the country, more than is barely sufficient to maintain the ordinary and necessary expenses of a frugal administration of public affairs.

The "Extra" will not be prostituted into a mere electioneering engine for the purpose of putting certain men out of offices and putting certain others into their places; it will advocate no *'change'* but such as it is believed terests of the People require; and it will endeavor to inculcate such just principles of political economy, as will be of permanent benefit to the People, and induce them to demand of their public servants, whoever they may be, their honest observance and fulfillment.

THE EXTRA STATE SENTINEL

Will be commenced about the middle of March next, and will be continued six months. It will be printed on a medium sized sheet, and will be published once a week, during, the term, at the following rates, payable, in all cases, in *advance.*

For one copy,	6 months	50 cents.	
Two copies,	" "	$1 00	
Twelve copies,	" "	5,00	to be sent
Twenty-five copies	" "	10,00	at one time

At these prices we believe the Extra will be acknowledged to be the cheapest paper ever published in this State.

The Weekly *Indiana State Sentinel* will be continued regularly, as heretofore; and will contain more, and a greater variety of political and miscellaneous matter, than any other newspaper in this State, without exception. Price Two Dollars a year; one dollar for six months—always in advance.

Both will be sent in exchange to every newspaper in this State that will give this notice a few publication, and the favor will be gratefully reciprocated in any other way that offers.

G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

☞Names should be sent in as early as possible, as the edition of the Extra will be limited to the probable demand.

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb 18. R. W. TAYLOR.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky, and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body:

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember! the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Maine and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

The Fort Wayne Fire Company No. 1, return their thanks to Capt Joseph Morgan, for refreshments furnished the company, at the fire last night.

By order of the Company,

March 12. W. LYTLE, Sec'y.

KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR

VOLUME TWO.

THE second volume of the Expositor will commence the first week in January, 1842, after which it will be much enlarged and published every other week at the same price, viz: *one dollar* per year *paid in advance.*

A portion of the enlargement will be devoted to agriculture and mechanics.

All present subscribers who wish to continue, will please forward the subscription money before the first of January.

A considerable number of the first volume, complete are still on hand, and for *two* dollars the first and second volumes can be had.

The first volume is of great value for future reference, as it will contain a condensed account of the proceedings of the late memorable session of Congress, with the yeas and nays upon every important proposition, accurately indexed.

Next week will be published and thereafter weekly, the

UNION DEMOCRAT.

This paper will commence with a review of the proceedings of Congress, at their late session, connected with a most free and ample discussion of the principles and consequences involved in the measures consummated and proposed.

In other respects pains will not be spared to make an useful and entertaining newspaper.

Price, *two dollars* per annum, *always in advance.*

The most important articles will be published in both the Expositor and the Democrat.

The advantages of the Democrat are that it will contain much more matter than the Expositor, will be received more frequently and will be in better form for circulation.

The advantages of the Expositor are that it will be in form for preservation, will have an index, will contain the most important matter, and will cost but half as much.

THREE DOLLARS will now pay for the Expositor from the commencement, and for one year of the Democrat.

Oct. 6, 1841.

The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store*, Hanna's block. E. A. CAMPBELL.

December 1st, 1841.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between David H. Colerick, Wm. H. Coombs as attorneys at law, is this dissolved by mutual consent. All business heretofore commenced by them as partners will receive their attention as usual.

Fort Wayne Dec. 24 1841.

D. H. COLERICK,
WM. H COOMBS

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the buildidg occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

CASTINGS

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has in operation at Huntington, Ia., a FURNACE, by which he is enabled to furnish at short notice all kinds of castings. There is also attached to the Furnace a BLACKSMITH SHOP, where work is done at all times, and on the most accommodating terms, with neatness and despatch.

In connection with the above there is also a GRIST MILL, in full operation.

All of the above are under the same roof.

He has for sale at fair prices, PLOUGHS, of the following descriptions: Wood's Patent Cast Iron, No 1, and 3, and McCormick's Patent, wrought shear. Cash will be paid for old Castings, or received in pay for new.

W. G. JOHNSON.

N. B. The above property is in the town of Huntington, situated in the most fertile portion of the Wabash valley The water power afforded by the Wabash is equal to, if it does not surpass any in the State. Persons wishing to make a safe investment would do well to take advantage of this opportunity, as the above property will be sold on reasonable terms.

May 23, 1841 48c

INTERETING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flaxseed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841.

Moffat's Life Pills AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immedately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggrivated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in puryfying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor thro' out the constitution, as the Phoenix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impared constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and inflamatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phoenix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowlege and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish at a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhaea and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum. Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

Ft Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841 7p.1y

"Come to me ye naked! and I will clothe ye!!"

JAS. M. BLOSSOM, TAILOR, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on him by the public, would inform his friends generally, that he still continues his business on Columbia street, one door east of the Post Office, where he will at all times wait on his customers with great pleasure. All garments made by him warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done on short notice.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 20, '42. 2m

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green, brown and gray cloths at the cheap store

E. A. CAMPBELL.

MERINOES.—Figured and plain merinoes DeLaines, &c., &c., &c., can be found at the lowest price at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!!—Tomorrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.

Sold by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

LOT OF SILK WORM EGGS, for sale in large or small quantities, at the store of

R. W. TAYLOR.

Feb. 9, 1842. 1f

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of

E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Dec. 28, '41. 27c

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Lewis and Marsh is this day dissolved by mutual consent, The affairs of the said copartnership will be settled by Morgan Lewis.

MORGAN LEWIS,
ISAAC MARSH,

Febuary 5th, 4 . 32

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and councellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis.

He is also prepared to attend to all cases under the general bankrupt law, and will attend the district court at Indianapolis on the first day of February next for that purpose. Office, on Clinton st north of the Bank.

Dec. 29, 1841, 27c

GREAT REDUCTION IN BOOT and SHOE Making.

WM. DALMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Shoemaking business, on the south side of Columbia street a few doors east of M. Hedekin's Grocery. It is his intention to reduce his prices to suit the present hardtimes.

He will sell good coarse Boots for] $3,25, and Brogans $2.00. Mending done at short notice and on equally liberal terms. Boots half soaled for 50 cents—other charges in proportion.

Jan. 29, 1842. 3m

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

SHEETINGS.

NAHANT. Bristol, Family, Portsmouth, and Dover sheetings, cheap for cash

E. A. CAMPBELL.

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow, and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by

R. W. TAYLOR.

Oct. 30th, 1841.

HENRY COOPER,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church

FORT WAYNE, IND

June 19 1841, 52c

Coopering! Coopering!!

THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school, house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of Wm. Suttenfield, dec'd, will present them to the undersigned, or to H. Cooper, her Attorney, on or before the next term of the Probate Court.

LAURA SUTTENFIELD, Adm'rx.
Of the estate of Wm. Suttenfield.

Feb. 18, 1842. 34

HORSE BILLS

(with a splendid engraving) neatly executed, on the most reasonable terms, at the Sentinel office.

Fort Wayne, March 4, 1842.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Western Farmer's own Paper.

The Union Agriculturist

AND WESTERN PRAIRIE FARMER.

Published at Chicago, Monthly, by the Union Agricultural Society, the organ of the Illinois State Agricultural Society and of other Western Societies.

VOL. SECOND, 1842.

The matter is prepared expressly for the *Western Farmer*; one half to three fourths of it being original, and the remainder selected from *thirty three Agricultural papers*, (every one in the United States, that is known to us,) and a great variety of other exchange publications and scientific works. In the first volume we published 130 communications, from practical farmers all over the West; and it is expected this year, the paper being more extensively known, that we shall be able to give many more.

The second volume is commenced with *twelve pages*, and contains more mattet than any other agricultural paper in the United States, It is expected the subscriptions will enable the U. A. S. to continue it in this manner; the object of the Society being not to make money, but to furnish Western Farmers with a paper adapted to their wants at the least cost at which it can be published. But should the expense of publication not be defrayed, the number of pages will be reduced to eight, though when subscriptions will warrant it, twelve pages will again be given.

Engravings equal to those in any other agricultural paper will be freely used.

TERMS—One dollar per annum, *invariably in advance.* Six copies sent to one post office for $5. To make it an object for agricultural Societies to offer this paper for preminms, 50 copies be sent for $40. Also 50 copies will be sent to a county for $40, when the subscriptions are obtained by one individual.

The first volume can be had in numbers $1, or bound for $1 37.

AGENTS—Postmasters are respectfully requested to act as agents, and to remit names and money obtained by others. Any friend to agricultural improvement in the West, is requested to act as agent.

ADVERTISING—Yearly advertisers will be allowed the use of one square of 15 lines upon paying $8 00 in advance. For other advertisements, $1 50 will be charged for one square of 15 lines or under for the first insertion, $1 for the second, and seventy five cents for succee in insertions.

Pedigree of stock, and descriptions of patent machines and improvements will be inserted in the body of the paper for $2,00 for a half column or less. For over half a column, $4 will be charged; over one column, $6, and so on. No communication, containing such information, will be inserted unless the money accompanies it.—Engravings must also be furnished by the proprietor, when he wishes them used.

Postage must be paid on all communications. Direct to the Union Agriculturist, Chicago, Ills.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, Also several never failing springs, I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne,

TAOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 7, 191 40c

WANTED.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which good funds will paid at the highest market price on delivery, by R. W. TAYLOR.

April 9, 1842. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of Ewing, Edsall & Co., is dissolved, having terminated on the 10th day of August '41, according to the limitation in the articles o copartnership.

All the books, accounts and papers are left with W. G. Ewing of said firm for settlement, and he is hereby authorised to settle and close all the affairs. Prompt payment is expected & will be required of all debts due the conc

W. G. & G. W. EWING,
W. S. EDSALL.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 17, '41. 9

N. B W. G. & G. W. Ewing wil continue their former business at Fort Wayne, and have a commodious warehouse, where they will attend to the storage and commission business.

W. G. & G. W. EWING.

MUHLER & GRAFFE,

CABINET, CHAIR AND

SOFA MANUFACTORY,

Two doors west of Mr. Taylor's store, on Columbia street.

Jew Davids OR HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, every plaster, salve, ointment or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had on opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatary and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurection OR PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases, of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dusa Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific adaptation upon the glandular part of the system, are such will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. F   do Huntington,
    aker, do Warsaw.

Cotton Yarn & Wadding.

COTTON YARN, wadding, batting, wicking and cotton twine, at E. A CAMPBELL'S.